FBIS DAILY REPORT

CONTENTS

Eastern Europe

Vol II No 211 *31 October 1983*

ALBANIA

Comments on 'Barbarous Aggression' Against Grenada B 1
1984 Trade Protocol Signed With Hungary B 1
ATA Reports, Views Andropov Pravda Interview B 2
Alia Greets Turkish Counterpart on National Day B 2
Officials Attend Turkish Embassy Reception B 2
ATA Notes 'Problems,' 'Disagreements' in CEMA B 3
Preparations for Stockholm Disarmament Meeting B 3
Hoxha Congratulates Kukes District on Successes B 4
Assembly Commission on Agriculture Meets B 5
Briefs: Leaders Attend Symposium B 5

BULGARIA

Press Reports Jubilee Committee Closing Session C 1
[RABOTNICHESKO DELO 21 Oct]
Zhivkov Address [RABOTNICHESKO DELO 21 Oct] C 4
BTA Terms Reagan 27 Oct Speech 'Cynical' C 7
[SHISHMANOV]
U.S. Military Action in Grenada Commented On C 8
UN Delegate Address C 8
BTA Observer Comments [Bozhilov] C 8
Daily Denounces Intervention C 9
[RABOTNICHESKO DELO 27 Oct]

CZECHOSLOVAKIA

Husak Congratulates Ustinov on 75th Birthday D 1
Confers Gottwald Order D 1
Reaction to, Commentary on Events in Grenada D 1
Loerincz Condemns 'Barbarism' D 1
[Bratislava PRAVDA 26 Oct]
U.S. 'Crime' Denounced D 3
[Pospisil in RUDE PRAVO 26 Oct]
'Indignation' at UN D 4
'Hands Off Grenada' Appeal D 4
[Editorial Article in Bratislava PRAVDA 27 Oct]
International Criticism Mounts D 6
INF Countermeasures Justified D 7
Resistance Continues D 8
Reagan Reaction to USSR Arms Proposal Reported D 8
Pope Receives Archbishop Tomasek at Vatican D 8
[Vatican City]

GERMAN DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC

Honecker Awards Karl Marx Order to Ustinov E 1
NEUES DEUTSCHLAND Condemns Grenada 'Attack' E 1
["W.M.", 27 Oct]
Danger of Military Supremacy E 2
ADN Describes GDR-FRG Disarmament Consultations E 2
Briefs: Delegation to Luxembourg; E 3
Trade Increase With France

HUNGARY

Deputy Foreign Minister Condemns Grenada Invasion F 1
Budapest Radio Notes Reagan's 27 Oct Speech F 1
Editorial Supports Warsaw Pact Countermeasures F 1
[NEPSZABADSAG 26 Oct]
Reportage on Visit to Budapest of Polish Clergy F 3
Senior Clergy Arrive F 3
Dignitaries Celebrate Mass F 3
Glemp Gives Sermon F 3
Lazar, Others Greet Kadar on Return From Poland F 4
Foreign Trade Minister's Talks in PRC Reported F 4
General Olah, Military Delegation Visit Kuwait F 4
Csemi Delegation Returns from Warsaw Pact Meeting F 4
Presidential Council Gives USSR's Ustinov Award F 4

POLAND

Plans To Evacuate Cubans From Grenada Reported G 1
RZECZPOSPOLITA on Urban's 18 Oct News Conference [24 Oct] G 1
Obodowski Details Draft 1984 Central Plan G 8
Planning Official Discusses Foreign Debt G 9
Council of Ministers Discusses Economic Issues G 10
Council of State Reviews Legislative Programs G 10
Commission Appointed G 11
Trade Ministry To Ration Butter, Animal Fat G 11
Deputy Minister on Rationing G 11
Siwak Discusses Building Industry Development G 12
PRON Submits Amnesty Extension to Sejm G 12
More Solidarity Activists Come Out of Hiding G 12
Materials on Amnesty, Solidarity Activity G 13
Proposal on Leaders Exile G 13
Dissident Dismisses Exile Offer [AFP] G 14
Solidarity Calls for Protests [AFP] G 15
Underground Activity Persists G 15
Walesa Appeals to Nobel Laureates in Paris G 16
[Vatican City]
Barcikowski-Led Delegation Ends FRG Visit G 16
Report on News Conference G 16

ROMANIA

Dascalescu Receives Tripoli Delegation 28 Oct	H 1
Ceausescu Meets Mozambique Agriculture Minister	H 1
Tesu Meets Agriculture Minister	H 1
Greece's Karamanlis to Visit in Nov	H 2
Romanian-SFRY Economic Commission Ends Session	H 2
Protocol Signed With Brazilian Commission	H 3
Pugwash Symposium Opens in Bucharest 28 Oct	H 3
Ceausescu Addresses Nicosia Ceremony 25 Oct [SCINTEIA 26 Oct]	H 3
Enache Meets With French Socialist Leader Jospin	H 4
Meets French Communist Official	H 4
RCP Message to Socialist Congress	H 5

YUGOSLAVIA

Further Reactions to Grenada Incident Reported	I 1
BORBA Denounces 'Invasion' [27 Oct]	I 1
POLITIKA on 'Obvious Mistake' [27 Oct]	I 2
TANJUG Reports Reagan Remarks	I 3
Libyan Army Chief Arrives, Begins Talks	I 3
Vidic, Stojcevski Meet Iraqi TU Head al-Dulaymi	I 4
Spiljak Receives New Envoy to Lebanon Pajic	I 4
Spiljak Receives New Malaysian Ambassador	I 4
Greek CP Study Group Visiting Belgrade	I 4
Assembly President Discusses Visit to Denmark	I 5
Mamula Sees Off Guinean Counterpart Gen Diane	I 5
Commentator Notes Discontent Over Price Increases	I 5
'Intensified' Activity Against Enemies Urged [POLITIKA 25 Oct]	I 6
Bilic Speech Notes Dangers of Deviation	I 8
Kosovo Assembly Discusses Economy, Emigration	I 9
Montenegro Assembly Views Economic Difficulties	I 10
Mamula Chairs Military Council Session	I 10

COMMENTS ON 'BARBAROUS AGGRESSION' AGAINST GRENADA

AU271135 Tirana ATA in English 0900 GMT 27 Oct 83

[Text] Tirana, October 27 (ATA) -- In an article on the open military aggression of October 25 launched by the USA and the troops of some of its neighbouring countries against Grenada, the newspaper ZERI I POPULLIT writes today that this act carried out by the USA is an open fascist type military aggression. It is just the same with the military interventions and occupations of Vietnam and Lebanon by U.S. imperialism, or Czechoslovakia and Afghanistan by the Soviet social imperialists, etc. The sabre-rattling in the numerous U.S. military maneuvers in the Caribbean Sea recently and the savage gunboat policy of Pentagon once again proved that they are a prelude of the barbarous aggressions.

In the aggressive military acts for the occupation of Grenada, ZERI I POPULLIT stresses, the militarists of Pentagon employed also some other pro-American forces of the community of the Caribbean to give an "international character" to their aggression. Likewise, the U.S. troops were reinforced with the British destroyer. Through this act, the closest military ally of America wanted to pay off the debt for the aid it gave in the occupation of Malvinas Islands.

After exposing the demagogy employed by the U.S. President Reagan to conceal as always this barbarous aggression under the "democratic" and "humanitarian" cloth, that is, to allegedly defend the Americans living there, etc, ZERI I POPULLIT stresses: On the basis of this logic, American imperialism can interfere in every country of Latin America and other continents where American advisers, specialists and citizens are to be found. The same pretext has been employed some years ago also for the American interference against the Dominican Republic. You find such citizens also in Lebanon, Salvador, Nicaragua, etc, who, according to Reagan expect the "care" of Washington. With the example of its aggression against Grenada American imperialism aims at directly threatening the other Latin American countries, whose policy does not suit to that of Washington. At the same time, it is an open warning for interference in Salvador and Nicaragua.

After pointing out the resistence put up by the people of Grenada against this aggression, ZERI I POPULLIT writes in conclusion that all the world public opinion condemns this base imperialist aggression. The peoples are those who are becoming and will become an insurmountable barrier to the destructive policy of war of the two superpowers and other reactionary forces. That is why the people of Grenada are not saving their blood to get rid of the new neocolonialist yoke the others want to put on them.

1984 TRADE PROTOCOL SIGNED WITH HUNGARY

AU272102 Tirana Domestic Service in Albanian 1900 GMT 27 Oct 83

[Text] A trade and payments protocol was signed today in Tirana between the Council of Ministers of the People's Socialist Republic of Albania and the Government of the People's Republic of Hungary. The protocol was singed on the Albanian side by Pajtim Ajazi, deputy minister of foreign trade, and on the Hungarian side by Janos Vas, deputy minister of foreign trade. Istvan Kadar, charge d'affairs ad interim of the Embassy of the People's Republic of Hungary in Tirana, was also present. During its stay in our country the delegation was received by Shane Korbeci, minister of foreign trade.

ATA REPORTS, VIEWS ANDROPOV PRAVDA INTERVIEW

AU281435 Tirana ATA in English 0900 GMT 28 Oct 83

[Text] Tirana, October 28 (ATA) -- As the Soviet news agency TASS reports, in an interview granted to the newspaper PRAVDA, the Kremlin chieftain Andropov, said in a demagogical way that "deadlock" continues in the Geneva talks on Euromissiles and that "no progress is being made on an agreement" between the two sides. As is known, the Soviet-U.S. farce of Geneva has been going on for two years and its "result" are the plans proclaimed by Washington and Moscow on the deployment of new nuclear missles in Europe. In his interview, Andropov tried to legalize the militarist policy of Moscow, that the USA wants to "ensure for itself a considerable military superiority towards the Soviet Union through the deployment of new U.S. missiles in Europe". He repeated the stale formula that the Soviet Union "will not put at stake its own security and that of its allies", in order to legalize the decision announced by Moscow a few days ago on the deployment of new nuclear missiles in the GDR and Czechoslovakia.

Andropov clearly revealed the attempts of the two superpowers to deceive the European and world public opinion, stressing that the level of nuclear weapons "must be arranged in such a way that the ratio of forces between the two sides remains unchanged."

In the context of this demagogic policy, Andropov made another "proposal" which was added to the long chain of proposals and counterproposals, with which Moscow and Washington try for several years to befuddle the European peoples. He also discussed the number of jets, missiles, and nuclear warheads the two superpowers must have in Europe on the basis of the so-called "equilibrium of force."

ALIA GREETS TURKISH COUNTERPART ON NATIONAL DAY

AU282110 Tirana Domestic Service in Albanian 1900 GMT 28 Oct 83

[Greetings message from Ramiz Alia, chairman of the Presidium of the People's Assembly, to Kenan Evren, President of the Republic of Turkey]

[Text] On the occasion of your national day, the 60th anniversary of the proclamation of the Republic of Turkey, it is my pleasure, in the name of the Albanian people, the Presidium of the People's Assembly, and personally, to convey to you and to the friendly people of Turkey warm greetings and best wishes.

The creation of the new Turkish state 60 years ago by Mustafa Kemal Ataturk, that distinguished leader and democrat, marks a date of historical importance for the Turkish people. Wishing your people further successes on the road of progress and prosperity, I am confident that the friendly relations between our two countries will develop continually.

OFFICIALS ATTEND TURKISH EMBASSY RECEPTION

AU291525 Tirana Domestic Service in Albanian 2100 GMT 28 Oct 83

[Text] On the occasion of the national day of Turkey, the 60th anniversary of the proclamation of the Republic of Turkey, Selecuk Toker, ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the Republic of Turkey to the People's Socialist Repbulqic of Albania, hosted a reception at the Turkish Embassy this evening.

The reception was attended by Besnik Bekteshi, deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers; Reiz Malile, minister of foreign affairs; Themie Thomai, minister of agriculture; Shane Korbeci, minister of foreign trade; Sihat Tozaj, secretary of the Presidium of the People's Assembly; Jashar Menzelxhiu, chairman of the Tirana District People's Council Executive Committee; and other guests; as well as by heads and officials of diplomatic missions accredited to the People's Socialist Republic of Albania.

ATA NOTES 'PROBLEMS,' 'DISAGREEMENTS' IN CEMA

AU211332 Tirana ATA in English 0945 GMT 21 Oct 83

["Open Dictate of Moscow on Its Vassals" -- ATA headline]

[Text] Tirana, October 21 [ATA] -- In the meeting of the prime ministers of the Comecon member-countries, which took place in the capital of East Germany, Moscow demanded strongly the deepening of the process of the economic inegration and used the oil supplies as means of pressure so that the "agreements" dictated by it be realised. In a speech held in the meeting, the Soviet Prime Minister Tikhonov hinted clearly that Moscow could use the "oil weapon" against the "allies", if they do not respect the trade agreements. "We have a clear idea of the interest of the Comecon countries for the supplies of fuels and raw materials from the Soviet Union", Tikhonov declared, but added that "our possibilities for these supplies depend much on some goods which are fundamental for the Soviet economy and are taken by other Comecon countries". He stressed that the supplies with machineries, equipment, chencial products and mass consumer goods from other Comecon countries are very important for the Soviet economy.

The speech of the Soviet prime minister clearly expressed Moscow's aim to strengthen the domination and dictate over its "allies". Tikhonov stressed that the Soviet Union will continue to develop its economic links with the capitalist countries, but at the same time he demanded that the other Comecon countries should reduce their links with the West, especially in the field of technolgoy, and increase the "joint production" under the supervision of Moscow. The official reports sealed by the "Soviet Gosplan", too, which were presented in the meeting, laid the stress on the deepening of the so-called economic inegration of the Comecon countries, demanding that the organs of this groups "work out proposals in order to intensify the ties of the economic institutions of the member-countries".

The speeches held in the meeting brought into light the difficulties and the "problems" which have emerged in Mosocw's "allied" countries as well as the disagreements that exist between them and the Soviet Union.

PREPARATIONS FOR STOCKHOLM DISARMAMENT MEETING

AU281507 Tirana ATA in English 0905 GMT 28 Oct 83

[Text] Tirana, October 28 (ATA) -- The news agencies report that the preparatory meeting on defining the agenda on the "new disarmament conference" began its proceedings in Helsinki these days. This conference will begin in Stokckholm on January 17 and will be the last phase of the conference begun in Helsinki 8 years ago in the context of the so-called security and cooperation in Europe.

The preparations on the so-called disarmament conference are made at a time when the two superpowers have begun their preparations to station new medium range nuclear missiles in Western Europe and immediately after the announcement of the Soviet decision on the deployment of other missiles in GDR and Czechoslovakia. NATO sources have reported that American specialists and military equipments have already arrived in the military bases of Western Europe. The USA and the Soviet Union are trying to hide these frenzied war preparations through demagogy as is the last phase of the conference "on the European cooperation and security," which is being discussed at the present Helsinki meeting.

The American representative in this conference, Goodboy [spelling as received] declared that the USA are ready to forward "new proposals" in order "to increase the confidence and security" in Europe. The same demagogy pervades also the article published recently in the newspaper PRAVDA. A day after the decision on the beginning of the deployment of SS-21 and SS-22 nuclear missiles in East Germany and Czechoslovakia, this newspaper wrote with hypocrisy that the Soviet Union will present "a series of constructive measures" at the Stockholm conference to ease the East-West tension.

HOXHA CONGRATULATES KUKES DISTRICT ON SUCCESSES

AU292030 Tirana Domestic Service in Albanian 1900 GMT 29 Oct 83

[Congratulations letter from Enver Hoxha, first secretary of the AWP Central Committee, to the Kukes District AWP Committee and People's Council Executive Committee]

[Text] Dear cooperativists, communists, tractor drivers, specialists, and cadres in agricultural cooperatives, state farms and basic party organizations, and members of leading party and state organs in the district:

I feel particular pleasure when I receive notification of positive results and achievements from various districts, but the letter I have received from the AWP Committee plenum of your district gave me great pleasure, because you have reached an important benchmark in fulfilling and overfulfilling agricultural plans. I greet you in the name of the AWP Central Committee and personally and congratulate you wholeheartedly. Bravo! The achievements you have informed me of and the high yields in corn, barley, potatoes, and fruit production are proof of the creative abilities of the valiant and industrious people of your district. They are also a result of better organization and management by the party organizations, state organs, and leading cadres in the agricultural sector. These achievements are also a result of the dissemination of the experience of more advanced cooperatives and state farms within and outside the district in the implementation of science in production, the strengthening of work discipline, and all other measures.

I am confident that, along with increasing revolutionary vigilance against the external enemies and their instruments in the country, you will better organize your work to make certain that every individual and every brigade will march at the pace of those who are in the lead, so you can improve current achievements in the future and always enjoy successes and joy. I am certain that in future years you will further develop agriculture, livestock raising, and horticulture in your district, and that you will increase production and incomes, thus improving your lives and strengthening the district's economy. The party and our people's regime have never spared and nevel will spare anything to help you, as always, in your efforts to increase the economic, cultural, social and educational standards of Kukes District.

Your revolutionary efforts, your happy and dynamic work as people and party are continually rejuvenating Kukes District. I saw with particular pleasure on television the folklore groups of your district at the Gjirokaster Folklore Festival, with their beautiful songs and dances, their variety of colors, and their lively and militant rhythms, like the beats of your own hearts. Like all our people, the people of Kukes know how to work and how to sing. And now they are singing more than ever before, because they are building socialism, a good life for themselves and for future generations.

Once again, dear comrades, I congratulate you on the results you have attained, and hope that you continue to progress on the road of victories, like all the Albanian people. I send you my most cordial greetings, May you always enjoy success in your work and in your daily lives. You you always enjoy good health and success.

Yours,

Enver Hoxha

Tirana 29 October 1983

ASSEMBLY COMMISSION ON AGRICULTURE MEETS

AU222001 Tirana Domestic Service in Albanian 1900 GMT -2 Oct 83

[Excerpts] The permanent commission of the People's Assembly for Agriculture met today under the chairmanship of its chairman, Comrade Dhimiter Petro. The commission examined the conclusions prepared by the deputies on the implementation of the decree on the Agricultural Bank. The meeting was also attended by Girjako Mihali, minister of finance, Themie Thomai, minister of agriculture, and other invitees, as well as by Xhafer Spahiu, deputy chairman of the presidium of the People's Assembly, and Sihat Tozaj, secretary of the presidium. The deputies exchanged opinions and requested clarifications on important problems pertaining to the implementation of the aforementioned decree. It was stated that in the course of the implementation of the tasks set out by the party and Comrade Enver's teachings, the role of the Agricultural Bank has been consolidated since the decree was passed in raising the economic effectiveness of production expenditure and in establishing a more solid base for the granting of credits for financial investments intended to raise agricultural output.

BRIEFS

LEADERS ATTEND SYMPOSIUM -- A symposium on the Albanian Heroic Epic began today in the conference room of the History Museum in Tirana. It is organized by the Academy of Sciences of the People's Socialist Republic of Albania. The symposium is attended by scholars, writers, artists, representatives from scientific and cultural institutions, and others. Comrade Manush Myftiu, AWP Central Committee Politburo member and deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers; Foto Cami, AWP Central Committee Politburo member and first secretary of the Tirana District AWP Committee; Tefta Cami, minister of education and culture, and other comrades, were also present. [Excerpt] [Tirana Domestic Service in Albanian 1700 GMT 20 Oct 83 AU]

PRESS REPORTS JUBILEE COMMITTEE CLOSING SESSION

AU291630 Sofia RABOTNICHESKO DELO in Bulgarian 21 Oct 83 pp 1, 2

[Report by BTA correspondents Nadezhda Sokolenko and Maria Velkovska]

[Text] Sofia 20 October -- The closing session of the All-National Jubilee Committee for marking the 1,300th anniversary of the Bulgarian state was held today at the National Assembly.

The session was chaired by Todor Zhivkov, secretary general of the BCP Central Committee, chairman of the State Council and chairman of the All-National Jubilee Committee.

The celebration was attended by the following comrades: Milko Balev, Petur Mladenov, Petur Tanchev, Stanko Todorov, Todor Bozhinov, Tsola Dragoycheva, Georgi Yordanov, Petur Dyulgerov, Stoygan Karadzhov, Dimitur Stanishev, Georgi Atanasov, Stoyan Mikhaylov, Misho Mishev, Chudomir Aleksandrov, deputy chairmen of the State Council and of the Council of Ministers, members of the State Council, secretaries of the Bulgarian National Agrarian Union Permanent Board, chiefs of the departments at the BCP Central Committee, members of the Council of Ministers, deputy chairmen of the National Assembly, first secretaries of okrug party committees, leaders of political, public and mass organizations and of cultural institutes, the Bulgarian Patriarch Maksim, and people from the spheres of labor, science and culture.

The session was held on 20 October, exactly 2 years after the Bulgarian people marked the day of the Bulgarian state, the day of the nationwide celebration on the 1,300th jubilee of the Bulgarian state. It was a day on which we assessed the historic path we have traveled and our contributions to world culture. The day also provided a clear view toward the 40th anniversary of the socialist and communist future of Bulgaria.

Georgi Yordanov, chiarman of the Committee for Culture, read a report on the results and tasks on further marking the 1,300th jubilee of the Bulgarian state. Recalling that on 26 December 1980 the All-National Jubilee Committee for celebrating the 1,300th anniversary of the Bulgarian state was established under the chairmanship of Comrade Todor Zhivkov here at the National Assembly, Georgi Yordanov emphasized that this has had a particularly salutary effect of the comprehensive work undertaken and has greatly contributed to the remarkable success with which the 1,300th anniversary of the Bulgarian state was marked.

According to a general assessment, this jubilee was of great political, ideological, cultural-educational and social importance. The feelings and ideas, the faith and the noble elan of all Bulgarians were brilliantly expressed in Todor Zhivkov's splendid "Speech on Bulgaria." This speech has spontaneously aroused enthusiam and pride in everything Bulgarian and in our motherland's historic contribution to the world. The "Speech on Bulgaria" will forever remain in the grateful memory of our people as cherished words about our heroic destiny, struggles and victories, about the intellectual power and flourishing of the motherland, and as a manifesto for the communist future of our fatherland. The constant intellectual power of his speech radiates the ideas of turning the Balkan peninsula into a nuclear-free zone, a peninsula so troubled in the past, and of praising the most precious qualities of our people who have tempered their national history in labor and struggle in cooperation and friendship with many peoples. The day of Bulgaria has also become a memorable date for other important events. On the same day in 1982 the Lyudmila Zhivkova International Foundation was established. Perhaps it would be expedient to mark 20 October in the future with major labor and political initiatives dedicated to the history and culture of our people.

One can say with justification, the speaker continued, that 1981 will be remembered for its trends in labor courage, the building campaign of our towns and villages, the construction of projects connected with this jubilee, and the brilliant work in the spheres of science, literature and art.

This great holiday has etched in the people's awareness and in the eyes of the world the historic truth that socialist Bulgaria is the only legitimate heir of everything progressive and valuable in our historical development and that Bulgaria is the highest and most radiant peak in the 13-century-long history of our fatherland.

Under the leadership of the BCP Central Committee, the All-National Jubilee Committee for celebrating the 1,300th anniversary of the Bulgarian state, under the chairmanship of our first party and state leader, undertook a great deal of activity at home and abroad, Comrade Georgi Yordanov said. This Bulgarian holiday has turned into an international event, he added. The prestige of our socialist motherland was raised to a higher level and we won numerous new friends. The jubilee has convincingly confirmed our people's striving for peace, social progress and for broad and fruitful international cooperation.

With feelings of joy and of most cordial gratitude, we note that this Bulgarian celebration was broadly marked by the Soviet people and that it turned into a holiday of the two fraternal peoples, the speaker continued. In the other socialist countries the various initiatives dedicated to this jubilee have contributed to raising the level of cultural exchange to that of our political, ideological and economic ties. The 1,300 anniversary of the Bulgarian state contributed to expanding our bilateral cooperation with dozens countries in Europe, Asia, Africa and America.

The worthy marking of the jubilee of the Bulgarian state was an appropriate occasion for expressing deepest gratitude to Comrade Todor Zhivkov for his valuable personal contribution to the successful implementation of the national program "1,300 Years of Bulgaria." From the very beginning of the idea up to its most successful implementation, Zhivkov has given a true class-party direction to its numerous initiatives and manifestations. On his initiative and with his skillful leadership, the 13-century-old road of Bulgaria was illuminated and explained in clear Marxist-Leninist positions while the comprehensive jubilee's activity was fully harmonized with the party's April Leninist line. This is proved by the plans of the 12th BCP Congress, the decisions of the BCP Central Committee Politburo and of the BCP Secretariat, and also by the noteworthy reports, speeches, articles, statements and recommendations by the BCP Central Committee general secretary and chairman of the State Council in connection with this anniversary, the speaker emphasized.

The All-National Jubilee Committee noted with great gratitude and respect the services of the unforgettable Lyudmila Zhivkova. The results of the fulfillment of this jubilee program, impressive in its scope, ideas and initiative, are indivisibly connected with her name. As chairman of the Committee for Culture and of the National Coordination Committee for the "1,300 Years of Bulgaria" Lyudmila Zhivkova organized the jubilee celebrations at home and abroad with infatigable energy and inspired creative elan. This is why the abundant results of the 1,300th anniversary celebrations will contribute to the glory, bright memory and eternal creative deeds of this worthy daughter of Bulgaria.

Georgi Yordanov noted that now that the national program for celebrating the 1,300th anniversary of the Bulgarian state has been transformed into actions and results, the All-National Jubilee Committee has fulfilled its obligations and will suspend its functions. He said this does not end the work to further mark the 1,300th anniversary of Bulgaria. Our duty requires that multifaceted activity in this respect continue to develop, deepen and become richer in its achievements.

There is no doubt, he said in conclusion, that the work to worthily commemorate the national party conference and implement its decisions will also give flesh and blood to future activity in celebration of the 1,300th anniversary of the Bulgarian state. This activity should be an organic part of the all-national labor for the further flourishing of our socialist fatherland. Its entire vitality and nation-wide importance consists of this. This is the guarantee for achieving still further successes in the near and for the glory of Bulgaria and of its 40-year long communist past.

The following persons also spoke at the session: Academician Petur Dinekov, twice hero of socialist labor; Anna Petrova, weaver at the "1May" cotton-textile combine in Varna; Fahredin Halilov, editor in chief the "NEW LIGHT" newspaper; and Iliana Raeva, a noted sportsman.

They shared the conclusions included in the report and spoke about the effect of the jubilee celebrations on the workers class, youths, intelligentsia, and all Bulgarians. The celebrations of the 1,300th anniversary of the Bulgarian state was an unusual and profound experience for all our people. It has also excited our people and our compatriots throughout the world who feel themselves linked with the Bulgarian land and language. There is pride in what has been and is being created. There is great faith in the strength of the people. Such experiences represent a climax in the history of any nation. They express our national unity, a unity of the progressive historic legacy and the social trends and humanism of our present time. A great success of the jubilee was the fact that it could includ in our great holiday some fraternal, friendly and other countries which showed their respect for the historical contributions of the Bulgarian people, the speakers emphasized.

Thye also emphasized that this jubilee has stimulated the creative activity of the Bulgarian people -- people in towns and villages, youths and students, and figures in the spheres of science, culture, art, and sports. The celebration of this jubilee was a brilliant manifestation of the unity of the generations, of all creators of material and intellectual assets, and of all Bulgarians around the general Leninist April line of our party.

The all-national jubilee committee unanimously adopted a decision. This decision gives highly assesses the organization and implementation of the numerous, deeply meaningful, and exciting initiatives at home and abroad and the results of the comprehensive national program for commemorating the 1,300th anniversary. This celebration has become a majestic event that has united the heroic past, the socialist present, and the communist future of our fatherland. It has further elevated the patriotic and internationalist feelings and strivings of our people, inspired and mobilized the energy of the working people for further deeds and successes in fulfilling the historic decisions of the 12th BCP Congress for building a mature socialist society and for the further material and intellectual upsurge of our motherland.

It was also emphasized that the celebration of this glorious jubilee has turned into a further bright manifestation of the unity and cohesion of the Bulgarian people around the party's Leninist April line, a further expression of the constructive policy of the People's Republic of Bulgaria for strengthening peace, understanding, and mutually beneficial cooperation in the Balkans, in Europe, and throughout the world. The decision highly assesses the great creative activity and personal contribution of Comrade Todor Zhivkov, chairman of the All-National Jubilee Committee. The active participation of the members of the committee, of its operational bureau and of the National Coordination Commission "1,300 Years of Bulgaria" headed by the unforgettable Lyudmila Zhivkova was also noted with pleasure.

The All-National Jubilee Committee expresses the greatest gratitude to the people, party and government of the great Soviet Union, to the peoples, parties and governments of the other socialist countries for widely marking this anniversary.

The committee is greatful for the responsiveness of countries and peoples far and wide, governments, statesmen, scientists, figures of culture and art, the progressive world public, and the jubilee committees that were established for the various initiatives in honor of the 1,300th anniversary of the Bulgarian state which contributed to drawing together the peoples and to strengthening peace and cooperation among them.

As a result of fulfilling the fundamental tasks connected with celebrating the 1,300th anniversary of the Bulgarian state, the All-National Jubilee Committee is suspending its activity. Any further work connected with marking the 1,300th anniversary of the Bulgarian state will be undertaken by the organs attached to the Committee for Culture.

Zhivkov Address

AU281820 Sofia RABOTNICHESKO DELO in Bulgarian 21 Oct 83 p 1

[Address given by Todor Zhivkov at a ceremony held at the Sofia National Assembly Hall on 20 October to mark the disbanding of the All-National Jubilee Committee for the celebration of the Bulgarian state's 1,300th anniversary]

[Text] Esteemed comrades: As we have already mentioned, an All-National Jubilee Committee for the celebration of the Bulgarian state's 1,300th anniversary was established 3 years ago at a joint meeting of the BCP Central Committee, the State Council, the Council of Ministers, the Bulgarian National Agrarian Union Permanent Board, the Fatherland Front National Council, the Bulgarian Trade Unions Central Council, and the Komsomol Central Committee. In an appeal to the Bulgarian people adopted by the All-National Jubilee Committee, we expressed our ideo-political platform and the basic idea and basic goal of the celebration. The national program for the basic anniversary initiatives and events within the country and abroad was worked out in the spirit of this appeal, and we can now say that this program was successfully implemented.

Two years ago, on 20 October 1981 precisely -- and I believe that none of you can forget this day -- the political and emotional climax of the jubilee was achieved. This was the day when we solemnly celebrated the Bulgarian state's 1,300th anniversary and our motherland's entering the socialist and communist 14th century of its existence. At the request of the BCP Central Committee Politburo and of the All-National Jubilee Committee, I delivered an address at that time in which I expressed our views on the essence and character of the 1,300th state anniversary, as well as our Marxist-Leninist evaluation of the state's 1,300 years old history.

The All-National Jubilee Committee gathered at a closing meeting today in order to make an all-round assessment of the truly tremendous work devoted to the 1,300th state anniversary, work of great variety and importance. This work expanded within the country and far beyond our borders. I think I am expressing our common satisfaction at the report of the All-National Committee's Operational Bureau, read by Comrade Georgi Yordanov, and at the conclusions, evaluations, and proposals contained in this report.

Comrades, we have conceived the 1,300th anniversary celebrations for the Bulgarian state not as a one-time festive event, but as a long-term and many-sided process which started long before 1981 and has achieved its climax, but which still continues in certain directions and will be further pursued. The essence and the eternal meaning of this exceptionally important event in the Bulgarian people's life is most correctly assessed if we take into account its profound impact upon the consciousness and spirit of our present-day generations of Bulgarians; it can be assessed by its powerful educational and mobilizing potential.

Why have we organized the celebration of our state's 1,300th anniversary on such a large scale and with such elan? We must point out in the first place that the celebration serves the legitimate right and innermost need of every nation to mark the important and great dates and events of its history, to take advantage of the opportunity of such events in order to reassess its national fate and learn lessons from the past, to incorporate such lessons of the past into its present and future.

The celebration once more confirmed the correct and class-minded approach of the BCP to our social, political, and cultural inheritance. It has contributed to endow our rich popular, democratic, and revolutionary as well as socialist traditions with great meaning, so that they may even more beneficially influence the consciousness and the deeds of our contemporary Bulgarian citizens.

This celebrations has spontaneously strengthened our national self-awareness and our national pride because we too "have given something to the world", because our small country -- Bulgaria -- has left a considerable mark in the history of human civilization, because today we again are actively contributing to world-wide political, economic, and cultural processes.

In celebrating the 1,300th anniversary of the Bulgarian state, we assigned ourselves the main task and we are pursuing the chief goal of linking in inseparable unity our people's heroic past with the great tasks of the socialist present and from this great climax mapping out the path of our bright, communist future. We have achieved this goal in practically implementing the idea of the jubilee.

As we have stressed on several occiasion, we are not doing all this as an end in itself, and even less are we considering our past without any criticism. We are taking from this past, to sue a well-known expression, not the ashes, but the living fire; we are taking all things which can best serve our present-day socialist reality and our future communist days in Bulgaria, our peace-loving foreign policy and the unchanging aspiration to live in peace and cooperation with all peoples, which can serve our consistent policy of fraternal friendship and comprehensive intensification of mutual relations with the Soviet Union and with the other socialist community countries.

A consistent Leninist approach to the national, cultural-historical inheritance, an objective, scientifically founded class evaluation of our country's historical realities in centuries of social development, irreconcilability toward nihilism as well as toward the glorification of certain historical events, irreconcilability toward any attempts to falsify our national history, a sense of responsibility for our culture and for all values in mankind's intellectual treasury -- these are the principles to which we are firmly adhering and to which have always adhered.

The celebration of the country's 1,300th anniversary has become a sacred cause of all our people, of all party, state, and social organs and organizations, of all Bulgarian citizens. We can now state with satisfaction the following facts: The jubilee program has raised our people's historical way of thinking to a new level; it has enhanced their feelings of pride at the tremendous progress of our socialist motherland.

The celebration of the 1,300th anniversary has become the cause of a tremendous political and working upsurge, a brilliant and convincing testimony of the people's moral-political unity rallied around the party's April policy. It has mobilized and expanded the creative energies of the working people in further successfully implementing the BCP program for the construction of a developed socialist society, for the implementation of the tasks assigned by the 12th BCP Congress.

We can at the same time be justifiably proud of the fact that the 1,300th anniverary of the Bulgarian state was similarly marked and celebrated in over 100 countries and by the most authoritative international governmental and nongovernmental organizations, as well as at a number of high-ranking international forums. Particularly significant were the initiatives adopted in the Soviet Union and in other fraternal socialist countries. Everywhere the material and intellectual achievements of the ancient and of the new Bulgarian people have been transformed into envoys of our consistent internationalism; they contributed and will continue to contribute to a better mutual acquaintance among peoples, to the consolidation of peace and understanding among them.

In other words, a deed of great significance has been accomplished. This is why I take the liberty to express our deep and sincere gratitude to the following people and organs:

-- to the entire Bulgarian people; to the workers class and to the agricultural toilers; to our people's intelligentsia; to our splendid youth; to the party, social, and state organs and organizations; to the Bulgarian socialist cultural workers; to the scientists and education workers; to the mass media; and to all those who have contributed to the implementation of the anniversary program;

-- to the CPSU and to the fraternal Soviet people, to all countries belonging to the socialist community, who have adopted our bright holiday as their own and celebrated it in a similar manner;

-- to the wide democratic public, as well as to the governments in capitalist and developing countries, to all those outstanding political, scientific, and cultural organizations and figures who joined our jubilee celebrations and thus contributed to the development of our relations and cooperation with their peoples in near and distant countries.

Dear comrades: The All-National Jubilee Committee is closing its work. I think that we can express our high evaluation of the activities of all committee members and of its Operational Bureau, which was headed by Lyudmila Zhivkova until her death. Naturally, the implementation of the principal goal we assigned ourselves with the 1,300th anniversary will also be pursued in the future in a suitable form.

The progressive and revolutionary traditions and virtues of our people, the heroic deeds of our ancestors and contemporaries are still valid and will set an example; they will serve as sources of inspiration for the working people in their struggle to build a developed socialist society, for the consolidation of our socialist way of life, and for the development of a new socialist personality. These are and will be the traditions at the basis of our ideological and educational work. These traditions will inspire our working people in implementing the historical tasks assigned to them by the 12th BCP Congress for a worthy implementation of the forthcoming National Party Conference and for the celebration of the glorious 40th anniversary of the socialist 9 September Revolution.

One of the most characteristic traits of our people is their traditional love of peace. Under the present circumstances of an international atmosphere filled with tension and concern, when the life and existence of human civilization are threatened, I would like to assure all our friends and the worldwide progressive public that socialist Bulgaria will indefatigably pursue its contribution to the struggle for the preservation of peace on our planet, against nuclear disaster, for the sake of disarmament and understanding, for cooperation and friendship with all peoples in near and distant countries.

Comrades: We, the present-day Bulgarian generations, are proud of being witnesses and participants in the celebration of the Bulgarian state's 1,300th anniversary. Permit me to express our common hope that the future generations will be grateful to us for the great achievements we have accomplished for the people's benefit.

Thank you. I am herewith closing the meeting.

BTA TERMS REAGAN 27 OCT SPEECH 'CYNICAL'

AU281529 Sofia BTA in English 1454 GMT 28 Oct 83

[Text] Sofia, Oct 28 (BTA observer Dimitur Shishmanov) -- With his speech last night, in trying to justify the U.S. armed aggression in Grenada, President Reagan set new records of cynicism and unrespecting the elementary norms of international law and ethics. Will there be found any one to believe that Cuba planned Grenada's occupation and that was the reason for the U.S. troops to hasten invading that country as the American President asserts? With this sort of mentality and understanding of interstate relations, the USA can be expected to invade with troops other countries tomorrow, too, under the pretext that other states planned the occupation of those countries. It is not for the first time that the US President dumfounds the world public with assertions hard to be perceived by the sound human mind. He also puts the U.S. allies in more than one awkward situation: to make declarations unacceptable by the public and the citizens to back up the American acts of aggression and armed invasions in independent states. But the American president cannot be expected to think over the fact that not a single country, including the U.S. truest allies, ever dared express any approval of the armed aggression against Grenada, and some of these allies have overtly condemned the aggression, that not a single country with the exception of the USA rejected the resolution draft of the UN Security Council, which condemns the U.S. armed aggression against Grenada.

The anti-Soviet, anti-Cuban and anti-communist hysteria of the U.S. President cannot conceal the facts which accuse the USA of most heavy crimes: reviving the gunboat policy, armed invasions of independent states, for the simple reason that their regime is not to Washington's taste. What kind of a right can justify the U.S. troops' occupation and the appointment planned by the US commander of the occupational troops of the so-called provisional government of Grenada? The armed aggression against Grenada is an operation for that country's colonization on the part of the USA. This is a precedent which poses great threats to the states' security, independence and sovereignty, and to peace. This aggression is contrary to all efforts at peaceful resolving of the problems in Central America; it unceremoniously violates the UN Charter and regulations, the accords and Final Act of Helsinki. It is also aimed against the initiatives of the Contadora states. The aggression against Grenada proves once again that the USA, with the unscrupulous aggression policy of President Reagan's crew, are the main factor of tension in international relations.

U.S. MILITARY ACTION IN GRENADA COMMENTED ON

UN Delegate Address

AU 291314 Sofia BTA in English 0850 GMT 29 Oct 83

[Text] New York, Oct 28 (BTA) -- Bulgaria's permanent representative in the UNO, Mr Boris Tsvetkov, stressed in the discussions held in the Security Council on the U.S. invasion in Grenada that it is "an act of armed intervention which has both a concrete dimension and a character of principle". "This act revealed before the world without leaving any doubt that the U.S. imperialism carries out a large-scale armed interference in a sovereign and independent state in the region of the Caribbean basin and violates in a most gross manner the basic freedoms and rights of its people", Mr Tsvetkov said. Stressing that this has been an aggression triggered and prepared from long ago, the Bulgarian representative said that this aggression is a gross violation of the fundamental international norms and the UN Charter.

"The U.S. moves against Grenada are another provocation against the international public and against the United Nations. Obviously the USA is firmly determined to impose its neocolonial will to the people of Grenada irrespective of the continuing heroic opposition in that country and irrespective of the severe response of the world public", Mr Boris Tsvetkov continued. The armed interference in Grenada is a part of the imperialist policy of the "thick club" pursued by the United States, Boris Tsvetkov stressed. He underlined that the Bulgarian people express their unreserved solidarity with the just struggle of Grenada.

BTA Observer Comments

AU302014 Sofia BTA in English 1845 GMT 30 Oct 83

[Text] Sofia, Oct 30 /BTA observer Yordan Bozhilov/ -- The Bulgarian public is deeply indignant with the U.S. treacherous attack against Grenada. At massive spontaneous meetings the Bulgarians insist firmly that the Pentagon troops withdraw promptly from Grenada. Neither the hypocritical allegations nor the falsifications and chauvinsitic outbursts of the White House can mislead the world and the U.S. public with regard to the colonical character of Washington's aggression against that small Caribbean country. Is it possible for Grenada, a country with a territory of 344 sq km and a population of 110,000, to pose a threat to the security of such a collosus as the USA even if the social order of that small country is not to its taste? No one can take these propaganda efforts on the part of Washington for what it is worth. Can Mr Reagan and his government answer as why do they violate the UN Charter and all the norms of the international law? These are questions put by the whole world public but Washington is not able to give a satisfactory answer.

By invading Grenada, as well as by its aggressive and subversive moves against Lebanon, Nicaragua, Cuba and other countries, the U.S. Government has proved that its declarations about non-interference with the home affairs of other states, for regarding their independence and sovereignty, about Washington's adherence to freedom and democracy, have no value. These international principles and norms stop to exist immediately after the so called U.S. vital interests, i.e. those of the U.S. monopolies, are meant. Let Washington answer according to what agreements or according to what treaty signed by the USA and Grenada Reagan's government has assumed the right to interfere in Grenada and to decide what should be the fate of the social order there instead of leaving the people of Grenada to this all by themselves? There are no such treaties and agreements and the people of Grenada will not accept voluntarily the puppet government imposed by the USA.

Washington's groundless allegations of the existence of some kind of communist threat in Grenada and of imaginary enroachments on the part of Cuba and the USSR there are only a pretext for its taking position in Grenada by using the classical methods of the aggressions of the U.S. imperialism, from the most remote and near past launched not only in Central America but everywhere throughout the world.

Daily Denounces Intervention

AU281355 Sofia RABOTNICHESKO DELO in Bulgarian 27 Oct 83 p 5

[Editorial article: "Crime Against Peace and Mankind"]

[Text] The U.S. aggression against Grenada has provoked anger and severe denunciation throughout the world. It is a very significant fact that this wave of indignation even includes the traditional allies of Washington.

The aggression has taken place against a background of international tension caused by imperialism. In addition to this -- again due to the United States -- Central America and the Caribbean basin have been a constant hotbed of tension for regional conflicts. The pretext that the intervention in Grenada was carried out in order to "protect American citizens in that country" is obviously absurd. It is evident that there is no question of any unexpected circumstances in this regard, on account of which the United States "has urgently been forced to react." The invasion of Grenada is the result of a premeditated and gradually applied strategy, aggressive in character and ruthless in its methods. This strategy is by no means limited to the repression of revolution in Grenada. All people of common sense are unmistakably aware of the fact that the goal of this banditry, raised to the status of state policy, is none other than "to forcibly impose a system that suits Washington and to threaten the other free peoples in Latin America, and not only them," as the TASS declaration has pointed out. This is precisely why the aggression against Grenada can be characterized as a crime against peace and mankind. The fact that the CIA is preparing excuses for "justifying" actions against Nicaragua as well is quite indicative of the dimensions of this entire strategy.

The general concern and indignation are now concentrating around the fact that with its insolent adventurism the United States has inflicted another merciles injury to the face of our planet. The aggression against Grenada will undoubtedly have a negative effect upon efforts for a political solution of the problems facing this entire area.

Peoples threatened with aggression just because they have chosen a path of development which does not suit the taste of Washington have long since become used to "arguments" such as those now being used by the U.S. secretary of state to "explain" the landing of troops in Grenada. However, these same "aguments" are increasingly becoming the reason for dissatisfaction on the part of Washington's allies in analyzing "Western values." They are becoming aware of the fact that the leading state of this Western community is increasingly exerting its power unceremoniously, while its explanations to the world are becoming increasingly questionable. It is therefore by no means surprising that the allies' reaction to the American aggression in the Caribbean basin in most cases amounts to a denouncement.

Whenever a nation proceeds along the path of revolutionary development, people are aware of the fact that this process can neither be easy nor develop without obstacles. Regardless of this, the will of these nations to resist the actions of imperialism does not weaken. This is precisely why the anger and indignation evoked by the latest attempt to stop an historically justified process strengthens our confidence that similar adventures have no future.

HUSAK CONGRATULATES USTINOV ON 75TH BIRTHDAY

LD290036 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 1730 GMT 28 Oct 83

[Text] Gustav Husak, general secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee and president of the Republic, has sent a congratulatory letter to Marshal Dmitriy Ustinov, member of the Politburo of the CPSU Central Committee and minister of defense of the USSR, on the occasion of his 75th birthday. The letter says, among other things:

Linked inseparably with your life-long selfless work, imbued with the devotion to the Leninist ideas and the legacy of the Great October Socialist Revolution the cause of the Communist Party and the Soviet people, are the successes being achieved by the Soviet Union both in its peaceful construction and in strengthening its defense might. We hold in high esteem your efforts at strengthening the unity and cooperation amongst the countries of the socialist community in raising the defense capabilities of the Warsaw Pact states in the struggles to avert the threat of war, for a lasting peace and progress in the world. In the CSSR we highly appreciate your personal contribution to the development of friendship and fraternal cooperation between our communist parties, between the people and the Armed Forces of the Soviet Union and Czechoslovakia.

In the same letter, on behalf of the CPCZ Central Committee and on his own behalf, Gustav Husak congratulates Dmitriy Ustinov, on being awarded the Order of Klement Gottwald and wishes him, in the years to come, good health, personal contentment, and many successes in his responsible work to carry out the conclusions of the 26th CPSU Congress.

Confers Gottwald Order

LD282253 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 1730 GMT 28 Oct 83

[Text] Gustav Husak, president of the Republic, at the proposal of the Presidium of the CPCZ Central Committee, has conferred the Order of Klement Gottwald on Marshal Dmitriy Ustinov, member of the Politburo of the CPSU Central Committee and minister of defense of the USSR. This high Czechoslovak decoration has been awarded to him on the occasion of his 75th birthday in recognition of his extraordinary services to the development of friendship and fraternal cooperation beteween the people and Armed Forces of the Soviet Union and Czechoslovakia.

REACTION TO, COMMENTARY ON EVENTS IN GRENADA

Loerincz Condemns 'Barbarism'

AU271518 Bratislava PRAVDA in Slovak 26 Oct 83 p 7

[Commentary by Julius P. Loerincz in the "Word on Events" column: "The Barbarians From Washington"]

[Text] If anybody has still been harboring illusions about the U.S. Government, yesterday these illusions collapsed into the bottomless abyss of disgust and repugnance, flooded by the blood of the citizens of Grenada, a small island state. In the past few weeks and months, in many places in the world the American diplomatic representatives were protesting again and again against the commentaries appearing in the press, the radio, and the television criticizing U.S. actions and pointing out that President Ronald Reagan's policy is reminiscent of the operations of Hitlerite nazism in international relations.

But does not yesterday's aggression against helpless Grenada not remind us of the Hitlerites' practices?! True, in this respect the United States also has its own "traditions" -- the aggression against the DPRK, against Vietnam, Kampuchea and Laos, against Guatemala, Cuba, and the Dominican Republic... The United States has on its conscience the blood and lives of thousands and hundreds of thousands of Palestinians, Lebanese, El Salvadorans, Nicaraguans, and Africans, and we could also mention members of dozens of other nations.

Grenada has become a new and ineffaceably bloody, ignominious stigma of shame on the face of the United States -- a country which itself was born more than 200 years ago in a dramatic anticolonial and national liberation fight; a country, whose governments in the 20th century have betrayed the legacy of its founders and, instead of becoming to co-bearers of a new, more just, progressive world, have come to embody the worst aspects of imperialism, with all its accompanying characteristics as the exploiter, oppressor of the peoples, and self-appointed dictator of the peoples, with all the features of unbridled militarization and aggressiveness.

Involuntarily one is moved to ask: Where are the borders of Washington's borderless expansionism and shamelessness, and do these borders actually exist?! The island of Grenada, which covers an area that is smaller than one of our districts (344 square km) and is inhabited by about 120,000 people, and which has an army of about 1,000 men, has been enveloped in a deadly embrace by 20 U.S. warships which include the aircraft carrier Independence. They were joined by the British destroyer Antrim and by units of certain American henchmen [nohsledi] in the Caribbean; they all have struck against a mini-state that moreover has been weakened these days by an internal conflict which has demanded the sacrifice of Maurice Bishop, an outstanding personality of the national liberation process in the developing countries. The words of the declaration issued by the Communist Party of Cuba and the Cuban Government toward the end of last week have been confirmed with tragic speed; the declaration said that the "imperialism will now try to make use of this tragedy, and of the serious errors perpetrated by the Grenadan revolutionaries, for destroying the revolutionary process in Grenada and for again subordinating Grenada to the imperialist and neocolonialist hegemony."

In his cynicism, the American President Reagan did not even try to explain by what right the United States had taken this path of brutal aggression and arrogant terrorist interference in the internal life of a sovereign state -- a state which is a member of the international community of states and peoples, including the United Nations, and enjoys equal rights in this community. Because, in fact, there does not exist the right which could explain this. One day in Nicaragua and in El Salvador, the next day in Lebanon, and yesterday in Grenada -- the U.S. Government has been brutally trampling underfoot the peoples' right of self-determination, autonomous development, and sovereignty, as well as their natural longing to arrange their life according to their own will.

Without the least feeling of shame, the U.S. President has declared that the United States has allegedly come to Grenada to "renew the democratic order," and to "ensure peace and the security of citizens." In this respect it seems that, according to Washington's rules, aggression is regarded as the most suitable tool. At the same time the Revolutionary Military Council of Grenada, which had come to power a few days ago, declared the day before yesterday that it had no intention of remaining permanently in power and that it had already undertaken steps for establishing a civil government within 14 days; this government would be based on a broad popular foundation and would represent the interests of all strata of Grenadian society. But in this case, what kind of "democracy" do the American Marines want to renew in Grenada?! Probably it is the variant of "democracy" that is known from the times of the brutal pro-American dictator Eric Gairy, who was overthrown by the revolutionary wave in 13 March 1979.

Actually, it is proof of the terrible wretchedness [ubohost] of the U.S. Government that is incapable of tolerating, on an area covering 344 square km, a regime which is striving to achieve deep social transformations in the society and which wants to be independent -- and not enslaved by profiteering and arbitrary American capital and its political representation. But it is exactly this that is making Washington furious also in the case of Cuba and Nicaragua, or that of El Salvadoran patriots. Washington is in fact capable of "communicating" with them only through threats and the use of violence. This testifies to a primitive barbarism, and not to the civilization which the government representatives in Washington like to brag about; to a barbarism which will now be condemned and rejected by all of Latin America, by every truly civilized state and person throughout the world. The aggression against Grenada at the same time warns the world that this American Government, with its militarism and its longing for world hegemony, is inclined to take litarally crazy steps, and that one must not permit it to acquire military supremacy. One must mobilize all forces so that mankind can prevent it from driving the world into an irreparable and fateful nuclear catastrophe.

U.S. 'Crime' Denounced

AU271508 Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 26 Oct 83 p 7

[Oldrich Pospisil commentary in the "We Comment" column: "International Crime"]

[Text] Free Grenada has become the victim of U.S. aggression which, with unparalleled cynicism, is being justified by the "interests" of this largest imperialist power in the world, to quote the words of its top representative. This aggression sharply contradicts international law and the UN Charter. The responsibility for this international crime is borne by the American Government and by President Reagan personally. The weapons of American Marines are intended to shoot the way free for a regime similar to that which was reigning in Grenada up to the popular revolution of 1979 -- for a terrorist regime serving exclusively the North American monopolies. How hypocritical, how miserable is the White House claim in this situation, the claim that, allegedly, the interventionists have come to Grenada to renew the "democratic order" there.

The entire destabilizing, subversive, sabotage activity organized by the CIA against Grenada during the 4 and 1/2 years of the people's government there testifies to the complete opposite: to the fact that what the Washington ruling circles, and President Reagan personally, have minded most were the democratic transformations and the real freedom which the New Jewel Movement and Grenada's Government have been pushing through in the interests of this Caribbean country's better future. As the first English-speaking country with a predominantly Negro population which had taken the path of progressive transformations, Grenada has been also evoking considerable sympathies among the U.S. progressive forces, and thus also increasingly alarming the present rulers of this imperialist metropolis. That is why a direct act of aggression against Grenada had been included in the plans of the White House, the CIA, and the Pentagon a long time ago.

They made use of these plans at the moment when Grenada was weakened by a tragic, but exclusively internal, conflict, in the solution of which nobody has the right to interfere from without, and even less right to make use of such a situation for insidious aggression. Similar to that time in 1965 when the U.S. Marines landed in another Caribbean country -- the Dominican Republic -- the present aggression against Grenada was accompanied by a number of false diplomatic maneuvers. This primarily applies to the gross pressure exerted on a number of CARICOM (Caribbean Common Market) member countries, to make them participate in the American aggression and thus to attempt to make it seem a "collective" act.

The U.S. intervention landing units, which are meant to stifle Grenadian independence and freedom, also have another mission. By means of this act of aggression, the White House is also escalating its threats toward Nicaragua, against which it has been conducting an undeclared war for quite some time. It is also threatening Cuba, whose sovereignty it is constantly endangering by armed provocations and against which it has unleashed what is literally a psychological war.

By its insidious attack aginst free Grenada, Washington has again revealed that, in order to push through its imperialist goals, it does not hesitate to make use of the grossest force whenever it believes that it can risk doing this without punishment. The crime the United States has perpetrated against the Grenadian people can, for a time, bar the path of true democracy and progress in this Caribbean country; but is cannot lastingly bring back the times when Washington was acting like a feudal master in the affairs of Central and Latin America.

The entire peace-loving world public is demanding the immediate withdrawal of interventionist troops from Grenada, and the enabling of the Grenadian people to freely decide their future.

'Indignation' at UN

LD282340 Prague CTK in English 1810 GMT 28 Oct 83

[Text] New York [no date as received] (CETEKA correspondent) -- The Czechoslavak people and Covernment are deeply indignant at the aggression of U.S. interventionist forces against peace-loving Grenada, Czechoslovak Deputy Foreign Minister Stefan Murin said at the session of the U.N. Security Council.

He stressed that the purpose of the aggression was not only to suppress the sovereign rights of the people of Grenada but also to create a situation in which the United States could decide with impunity on the destiny of the peoples in Latin America and other parts of the world.

The U.S. Administration bears full responsibility for this international crime which not only heightens tension in Central America but also threatens world peace, the head of the Czechoslovak delegation said, adding that the people of Grenada must be allowed speedily to return to free development which was initiated in the country in May 1979.

If the UN members do not condemn this act of naked armed aggression of the United States against Grenada, it would only encourage the U.S. Administration to other acts of aggression on the American Continent and in other parts of the world.

'Hands off Grenada' Appeal

AU281330 Bratislava PRAVDA in Slovak 27 Oct 83 p 7

[Editorial article: "Hands off Grenada!"]

[Text] Perturbation, indignation, condemnation -- this is the reaction of the overwhelming majority of people in the world. As expressed in the press, in the broadcasts of radio and television stations, at protest meetings, and in statements made by prominent personalities about the U.S. aggression against Grenada, a small island-state in the Caribbean.

People in various countries lying far apart, often people of diverging world outlooks and political convictions, all stress that there do not exist arguments, reasons, or any words at all that could justify this barbaric act of that could conceal the responsibility of the U.S. Government and of President Ronald Reagan personally for this crime against the Grenadian people, this crime against peace and mankind.

President Reagan's talk about the American Marines going to Grenada together with troops from a handful of U.S. satellites in the Caribbean and from Britain in order to "protect innocent lives" and "renew democracy, peace and order" there sounds like a malicious and cynical ridicule of healthy common sense, the grossest blasphemy and hypocrisy, reminding us of the great lies of the Hitlerite propaganda. For it is precisely the American Government that is holding its protecting hand over regimes which are trampling underfoot both democracy and human rights, from Chile to Pakistan to South Korea.

In Grenada the Americans are not saving anything: but, according to a script planned long in advance, they are drowning in blood the revolutionary process of progressive economic, political, social, and cultural transformations that began with the popular revolution in March 1979. By military force the Americans want to subject Grenada and its people to U.S. neocolonialist domination. They would like to do the same with all of Central America and the Carribean and, in fact, gradually also with all the rest of the world.

Banditry and terrorism have become part and parcel of American foreign policy in Asia, Africa, Latin America, and in fact, in Europe too. Now that the United States has gone so far as to attack a country belonging to the British Commonwealth, to the organization of states belonging to one of Washington's closest allies, one can now probably except even the most dangerous and egregious steps in international politics from the rulers of the White House who have this time manifested almost unlimited arrogance and barbarism.

Our Czechoslovak public, and also apparently public opinion throughout Europe, think of the deployment of new American nuclear missiles in Western Europe, which will be decided on by American political and military representatives, in this connection. Where is the guarantee that in their truly maniacal anticommunism and militarist approach from the position of force, an approach they probably maintain toward all problems in the world, that they will not abuse these missiles? It is necessary to erect a dam against their intentions. The aggression against Grenada is a warning -- it is a brutal challenge to all mankind. By its crime, Washington has reminded us of a constant danger: It is the United States that can in the end cast off all inhibitions and bring the world to nuclear catastrophe.

The people of our fatherland have always manifested their solidarity with the peoples affected by the barbaric U.S. aggression against Korea, Vietnam, Kampuchea, Laos, Cuba, the Dominican Republic, Guatemala, Lebanon, Syria, the Arab people of Palestine, and other countries.

Today, in these turbulent times when the fate of mankind is being decided -- the fate of a mankind which is bearing the unimaginable burden of feverish armament, with all the possible consequences -- the Czechoslovak people again resolutely condemn the infamy of the American aggressors. They demand that the United States and its puppets immediately leave Grenada and that the Grenadian people be given the opportunity to run their own lives, without interference or threats from the outside. We emphatically demand: Hands off Grenada!

International Criticism Mounts

LD302227 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 1730 GMT 30 Oct 83

[Petr Lukes commentary]

[Text] The intervention against Grenada is definitely not the result of a direct decision in response to a dubious request by the pro-American regimes of the Eastern Caribbean countries for a military intervention into the internal affairs of sovereign Grenada. U.S. President Ronald Reagan has lied when he said that U.S. Marines landed on the island in order to protect the lives of American citizens. These people themselves have stated that they have never been in any danger. Ronald Reagan went on to say that the United States is defending democracy in Grenada. This is another lie. On the contrary, the United States by its actions is demonstrating that it is not at all concerned about democracy. After all, the United States itself supports extreme rightwing fascist regimes in Paraguay, Haiti, Guatemala, Chile, and other Latin American countries.

Reagan is now saying that Grenada was in fact a Cuban base for terrorism. This, too, is a lie. It is the United States which is the center of international terrorism. It was from there that interventions and subversive actions have been plotted against progressive governments and representatives of the national liberation movements in Latin America, Africa, and Asia.

All this outrageous claptrap in an attempt to justify the American aggression against one of the smallest countries in the world has been founded on similar fabrications and lies. Neither the closest allies of Washington nor prominent politicians in the United States itself, senators and members of the U.S. House of Representatives, believe it. According to Thomas O'Neill, speaker of the House of Representatives, President Ronald Reagan had been seeking for at least 2 years a pretext to invade Grenada. He stressed that the U.S. Government has not been able and will not be able to submit evidence, which would support the President's claims about the inevitability of a military action against Grenada. This view has also prevailed in the U.S. Senate, which has decided to invoke the war-powers act in this case. This means that the right of the President to send American troops abroad is thereby restricted to a 60-day period. A longer presence in Grenada would then have to be approved by Congress. The House of Representatives is to vote on this tomorrow and it is almost certain that it will invoke the law.

With this military adventure, Washington has presented its closest allies a fait accompli. For instance, as late as last Monday, when British Foreign Secretary Geoffrey Howe was asked during a parliamentary debate whether the issue of a possible American intervention in Grenada did not arise, he replied with self-confidence: Of this there can be no discussion at all.

The United States aggression has confirmed the tendency of Ronald Reagan's government to resolve political problems by military force, a tendency which poses a serious threat to the peaceful future of mankind. The world's media are in agreement that the next country against which the American military machine will be aimed now is Nicaragua, in the vicinity of which American military exercises have been going on already for the last 6 months. Washington has, however, come to realize in the case of Grenada that it bears consequences for its crimes. The invasion of Grenada has brought it a whole number of international problems. The American Government, which unleashed this action without consulting the Congress and without the support of its closest allies, has found itself isolated and has to defend itself against accusations of an irresponsible conduct.

Officials of the U.S. Department of State are concerned that the invasion of Grenada has not only aggravated relations with the Soviet Union but also provided the peace forces in Europe with new arguments for their protests against the presence and the further deployment of American nuclear missiles. Reagan by his attack on Grenada has presented himself as an irresponsible man who is posing a threat to the whole of mankind.

INF Countermeasures Justified

LD300057 Prague Television Service in Czech and Slovak 1830 GMT 30 Oct 83

[Unattributed commentary]

[Text] During the past week the world was once again able to convince itself how profoundly differently the Soviet Union and the United States understand their position as great powers and the responsibilities for international development arising from it. While the Soviet Union though its highest representative, Yuriy Andropov, submitted new proposals aimed at strengthening peace in the world, the United States, by the decision of its president, carried out an armed aggression against one of the smallest states on our planet -- Grenada.

Every aggression against a sovereign state warrants condemnation. If, however, this involves an act of crude force by the most powerful imperialist great power against a tiny island state, which did not want and, moreover, could, not pose any threat to anbody, then the condemnation is coupled with the feeling fo repugnance felt by any decent man when a strong person is harming a weaker one.

As Fidel Castro said at a press conference in Havana, the defenders of Grenada could not win militarily, but they achieved a moral victory because they were defending their lives and their honor.

The world public then has been given a new proof of how little the American President's phrases about peace, about respect for freedom and human rights mean, and one can say that it has been shocked. Even the closest NATO allies, including Britain, have not dared to defend American agression, with the exception of Mrs Thatcher, the British prime minister -- this despite the fact that Britain, which heads the British Commonwealth of Nations to which Grenada belongs and therefore whose formal head of state is Queen Elizabeth, could therefore have been the first to rise to the defense of Grenada's independence and sovereignty.

For us citizens of Czechoslovakia, this British attitude inevitably has the bitter taste of Munich. It reminds us once again how good it is that our freedom and state sovereignty does not rest on a imperialist good will but that it has its solid base in the friendship and alliance with the Soviet Union, that we belong to the community of countries that link their social order indivisibly with the respect of the rights of others to self-determination and the right to live in peace.

The American aggression against Grenada has shown us once again how little love for peace can mean if it is not founded on sufficient force that would deter a possible aggressor. This, too, is the reason why confronted with the intended deployment of the new American missiles in Western Europe, we feel the need to take the effective steps embodied in last week's agreement between the governments of Czechoslovakia and the Soviet Union. This is because the desire to live in peace is realistic only if it is accompanied by the firm resolve to defend this peace.

Resistance Continues

LD302130 Prague CTK in English 1828 GMT 30 Oct 83

[Text] Washington/Georgetown -- U.S. Marines and paratroopers will use all means, including bombing by aircraft, to suppress the resistance of Grenada's defenders, Pentagon officials have made it clear today. After five days of fighting against the superior strength of troops, the island's defenders have taken to the hills where they continue the resistance. The fighting has now turned into guerrilla warfare in which the technical superiority of modern weapons on the part of the invaders is partly compensated by advantages of the rugged ground. On Saturday, another ten Americans were wounded, and their casualties are now 11 dead, 76 wounded and 7 missing.

The White House has been trying to ascribe the strong resistance to the fact that there are a larger number of Cubans in Grenada than the Cuban Government has stated, and that Cuban units form the main force of the defenders. However, THE WASHINGTON POST reported today that the Pentagon has already had to revise its exaggerated estimate and admits that the number of Cubans in Grenada is around 750, i.e., about as many as the Cuban Government announced at the start of the invasion. This also makes it clear that practically only members of the Grenadian Army and militias are continuing the armed resistance against the invasion forces.

While the fighting in the hills continues, British Governor General Paul Scoon has started moves to restore "democratic" order, naturally according to his notions. He announced his intention to form a provisional government within several days, called on Grenadians to return to work on Monday and declared a curfew on the island.

REAGAN REACTION TO USSR ARMS PROPOSALS REPORTED

LD292244 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 2030 GMT 29 Oct 83

[Text] U.S. President Ronald Reagan has only vaguely promised in his regular radio address that the United States will allegedly study the new Soviet proposals at the talks in Geneva. At the same time, he has let it be known that the proposals apparently fall short of satisfying Washington because they will not make it possible to deploy American medium-range missiles in Western Europe. He has thus demonstrated that he is not willing to react positively to the new constructive initiatives of the Soviet Union to limit medium-range nuclear weapons in Europe. President Reagan has at the same time confirmed that the United States is not interested in a positive outcome of the Geneva talks and that it will continue to insist on the deployment of new missiles in Western Europe as a supplement to the medium-range nuclear weapons of its NATO allies, Great Britain and France.

POPE RECEIVES ARCHBISHOP TOMASEK AT VATICAN

LD282120 Vatican City International Service in Czech 1830 GMT 28 Oct 83

[Text] The holy father received at a private audience yesterday evening Cardinal Tomasek, archbishop of Prague.

HONECKER AWARDS KARL MARX ORDER TO USTINOV

LD291444 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 0259 GMT 29 Oct 83

[Text] Berlin, 29 Oct (ADN) -- At the suggestion of the SED Central Committee Politburo and of the GDR Council of Ministers Presidium, GDR State Council Chairman Erich Honecker, has awarded the Karl Marx Order to Marshal Dmitriy Ustinov, member of the Central Committee Politburo and USSR minister of defense, on the occasion of his 75th birthday.

Erich Honecker sent Dmitriy Ustinov a message of congratulations in which the defense minister's life and work are praised.

NEUES DEUTSCHLAND CONDEMNS GRENADA 'ATTACK'

AU281555 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 27 Oct 83 p 2

[Commentary by "W.M.": "The Attack on Grenada Is Internationally Condemned: International Law and Peace Trampled on by Washington"]

[Text] The military attack of the United States on the Caribbean island-state Grenada which is, with 344 square kilometers and 120,000 inhabitants, one of the smallest world countries has caused indignation and abhorrence worldwide. The strongest imperialist state could not demonstrate its big power and hegemony policy in a more miserable way.

If Washington has so far staged its conspiracies against other peoples mainly with bribed bandits on the leash of more or less disguised military advisers from the Pentagon, it now appears directly, undisguised, as an aggressor. The participation of a couple of mercenaries from a few other Caribbean states in the military intervention of the United States cannot even be called a fig leaf. The invasion against Grenada is a symptom of how the American Government works to aggravate the situation. It gives new proof of the fact that the threat to peace in the world comes solely from Washington.

The Reagan administration unscrupulously demonstrates to the world what it really thinks of sovereignty and the rights of other peoples. Those who appear on all occasions as the guardians of freedom and human rights prove their own propaganda talk to be lies. The invasion of the U.S. Marines, the notorious leathernecks, in Grenada proves to peoples also in other parts of the world what they have to expect from the so-called Rapid Deployment Force of the Pentagon. The United States thus demonstrates once again its role as "global gendarme" which it has assumed for itself. The Grenada case marks a militaristic course regarding which Yuriy Andropov recently said that it aims at directly interfering in the affairs of other states with the aid of military force and at using American weapons against any country that rejects the dictate by Washington and has not the strength to defend itself against such an attack.

Why is the small island with its 120,000 inhabitants a thorn in the side of the White House? Because the people of Grenada courageously took their fate into their own hands 4 and 1/2 years ago and no longer wanted to be part of the United States' backyard. It began overcoming the difficult heritage of a colonial past, economic underdevelopment, unemployment, housing misery, malnutrition, and illiteracy. For the first time sick and old people received financial support in Grenada and women got paid maternity leave. Because the small Caribbean state brought about a decent existence for its people, and like Cuba it strengthened the will for independence, hope, and selfconfidence among the peoples of the entire region, it brought upon itself the hate of the reactionaries on the Potomac.

The attraction of justice and human dignity emanating from Grenada caused the U.S. President to conjure up the specter of a "threat" to the United States. A Caribbean version of the imperialist lie of the threat! How grotesque it is can be seen by a glance at the map. Grenada is 27,219 times smaller than the United States and comparing the number of inhabitants, the United States is 2,000 times bigger. The purpose of Washington's crusade against Grenada that has been going on for quite some time has now been demonstrated to the world by the American "Marines" in making use of the recent internal situation in Grenada as an example of the imperialist gunboat policy. The situation in the Caribbean has aggravated dramatically and dangerously. A severe attack on peace and the security of all peoples of this region was made. This goes hand in hand with the intention to intimidate all progressive forces of the subcontinent, all those who are not dancing to the White House's tune. The attack on Grenada is a concerted action with the ravage of the death squadrons in El Salvador, with the attacks of the counterrevolutionaries drilled and armed by the Pentagon against free Nicaragua, with the machinations of the CIA everywhere in Latin America.

The alarming events in the Caribbean are not a regional affair alone. They are part of the global strategy of Washington which aims at political and military confrontation, at fanning existing tensions and creating new centers of conflict, at subjugating the states and peoples to the interests of U.S. imperialism. The demagogic attempt of Washington to justify its terrorism against the people of Grenada with a "wish of neighboring states" and the "threat to the life of Americans" cannot mislead the international public. If life is threatened there, it is that of the citizens of Grenada due to the military attack of the United States. So far no one knows how many of them have already become victims of the aggression. Regarding the essence of the affair, the same thing takes place in Grenada as in the Middle East or in the south of Africa, the same as once did in Vietnam or Chile: the brutal display of imperialist force against the right of self-determination and freedom, against the social progress of peoples. Precisely for this reason the cause of Grenada is the cause of all peoples. Precisely for reason this world pretest must stop the aggressor in the interest of all peoples. We in the GDR are in firm solidarity at the side of the people of Grenada. Our entire sympathy and support go to their courageous struggle.

Danger of Military Supremacy

LD290056 East Berlin Voice of GDR Domestic Service in German 1500 GMT 28 Oct 83

[Text] In the UN Security Council the spokesmen from over 50 states, including GDR representative Harry Ott, have condemned the United State's aggression against Grenada and called for the withdrawal of the invaders. Ambassador Ott said that the attack again exposed the openly militaristic and presumptuous nature of Washington's global confrontation policy. At the same time, as nuclear-equipped U.S. aircraft carriers were almost ceaselessly present in the Caribbean and other regions, preparations for deployment of new American medium-range missiles in Western Europe were going ahead at full speed. The intervention against Grenada showed what dangerous consequences the peoples and states must expect if the United States were to secure global military supremacy.

ADN DESCRIBES GDR-FRG DISARMAMENT CONSULTATIONS

LD282006 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1808 GMT 28 Oct 83

[Text] Bonn, 28 Oct (ADN) -- Consultations on disarmament questions took place in Bonn on Friday between Ambassador Ernst Krabatsch, main department chief at the GDR Foreign Ministry, and Ambassador Dr Friedrich Ruth, armaments representative of the FRG Government. Similar consultations have been held in past years in Bonn and Berlin.

At the center of the consultations were the negotiations on the limitation of nuclear arms in Europe and the danger to peace posed by the intended deployment of American medium-range missiles. Proceeding from the letter of Council of State Chairman Erich Honecker to FRG Chancellor Helmut Kohl, the GDR appealed once again to the FRG to help prevent a new round of the arms race. The GDR continued to be in favor of drastically reducing the nuclear arms potentials of NATO and the Warsaw Pact, so that neither side would have a single missile, a single medium-range aircraft, a single nuclear warhead more than the other side.

The latest proposals of Yuriy Andropov, chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet, go still further. They provide for the Soviet side markedly fewer missiles than for the Western side. In contrast, the FRG insisted on the NATO proposals calling for up to twice the number of medium-range missiles for the Western side. Should the USSR, the states of the Warsaw Pact, not agree to this, then the deployment of new American medium-range missiles would commence as of November 1983. Such conduct was resolutely rejected by the GDR.

Ambassador Krabatsch explained the proposals of the Sofia meeting of the Foreign Minister Committee of the Warsaw Pact to continue negotiations under the condition that the United States and its NATO partners abandon their own deadlines for the deployment of new nuclear medium-range missiles. The FRG side rejected all these considerations. This is also true of the considerations, once again submitted by the GDR, concerning the participation of the two German states in nuclear-free zones.

Ambassador Krabatsch emphasized the urgency and need to maintain military parity through reduction agreements with fewer arms, fewer troops, and less material expenditure. The GDR representative pointed out to his interlocutor both the consequences as well as the great responsibility which the FRG, especially as the main deployment country of U.S. first-strike missiles, is taking on.

Ambassador Krabatsch also met the minister of state in the Federal Chancellor's Office, Dr Philipp Jenninger, as well as representatives of the Subcommittee for Disarmament and Arms Control of the FRG Bundestag.

BRIEFS

DELEGATION TO LUXEMBOURG -- A delegation of the SED Central Committee headed by Manfred Feist, Central Committee member, was received for a talk by Rene Urbany, chairman of the Communist Party of Luxembourg. The partners in the talk briefed each other on the policy and activities of their parties to strengthen the struggle against the threat to peace emanating from the aggressive forces of the United States and NATO. Rene Urbany stressed that a new round of arms race is introduced by the deployment of new medium-range missiles in Europe and welcomed the recent proposals of Yuriy Andropov and the peace policy of the socialist community. [Summary] [East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 8/9 Oct 83 p 5 AU]

TRADE INCREASE WITH FRANCE -- Waldemar Harz, GDR deputy minister for district-managed industry and foodstuffs industry, had talks in the French Economic and Finance Ministry, with managements of French mail-order firms and stores, and with the president of the Strasbourg Chamber of Commerce on the basis of the agreements concluded by the government of the GDR and France on the expansion of foreign trade. They agreed to guarantee a furt increase of foreign trade in the field of light industry on a short-term basis. Important French trade firms announced their participation in the Leipzig fairs next year During his stay in France Waldemar Harz visited the International Furniture Fair in Lyon. [Text] [East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 8/9 Oct 83 p 4 AU]

DEPUTY FOREIGN MINISTER CONDEMNS GRENADA INVASION

LD281520 Budapest MTI in English 1150 GMT 28 Oct 83

[Text] New York, October 28 (MTI) -- The UN Security Council continued to discuss the U.S. aggression on Grenada in the small hours of Friday. The action was condemned by speakers, including Imre Hollai, deputy foreign minister and head of the Hungarian UN delegation.

Imre Hollai said, "on October 25 the arms forces of the United States, with the symbolic participation of certain east Caribbean countries, launched an attack against the small island country of Grenada. An intention to 'settle' domestic conflicts in Grenada, which allegedly threatened the security of U.S. citizens staying there and neighbour countries served as a pretext for the invasion. The Hungarian delegation regards the U.S. reference to the security agreement as a legal ground and the other justifications of the invasion as totally unacceptable.

"It is beyond doubt that the Grenadian invasion is an act of aggression which violates international legal norms and the UN charter. Yet a standing member of the Security Council, which faces particular responsibility for international peace and security and the peaceful settlement of problems, is supposed to abstain from any action which contradicts the charter and international law."

Imre Hollai finally declared support for the Thursday draft resolution of Guyana, Nicaragua and Zimbabwe, which firmly condemns the aggression on Grenada and demands the immediate withdrawal of offensive troops.

BUDAPEST RADIO NOTES REAGAN'S 27 OCT SPEECH

LD281655 Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 0700 GMT 28 Oct 83

[Text] In his evening television speech President Reagan dealt with the situation in Grenada and in Lebanon, more specifically with the U.S. military presence. Speaking about Lebanon, he promised to speed up U.S. diplomatic activity there and said he will soon appoint his new Middle East envoy. This post became vacant when Robert McFarlane became chief national security adviser. Speaking about Grenada, Reagan explained the invasion again with the defense of Americans staying on the island, and said Grenada, like Cuba, has threatened the United States.

EDITORIAL SUPPORTS WARSAW PACT COUNTERMEASURES

AU280940 Budapest NEPSZABADSAG in Hungarian 26 Oct 83 p 1

[Editorial: "In Defense of the Equilibrium"]

[Text] Great international attention has been given to the official announcement made simultaneously in Moscow, Berlin, and Prague that, on the basis of an agreement among their governments, the Soviet Union, the GDR, and Czechoslovakia -- that is, three Warsaw Pact countries -- will take countermeasures if U.S. missiles are deployed in Western Europe. They will begin preparatory work on building tactical-operational missile complexes on the territories of the latter two countries.

One glance at the map suffices to make the need for this step evident, for the GDR and Czechoslovakia share a border with the FRG, in which preparations for the deployment of Pershing missiles capable of delivering a first strike against the Soviet Union and other socialist countries have already begun. For this reason alone, despite its undoubted gravity, the announcement, which was reported in yesterday's issue of our paper, cannot be regarded as unexpected. However, there is another reason.

It is common knowledge that the Soviet Union and its allies -- including our country -- have presented in the last 10 months for the consideration of the United States and its allies a series of peaceful initiatives and fair suggestions for agreement -- in Warsaw Pact statements, among other things. All these, however, remain without a worthy answer so far. The leaders of the seven socialist countries also stressed at their Moscow consultation held in June that they will not allow anyone to obtain military superiority over them, because this would not only compromise their own security, but the interests of world peace as well. Both the Soviet and the GDR and CSSR leadership have authoritatively declared that, countermeasures can be expected to any deployment of U.S. missiles in Western Europe.

The official communique published in the three capitals calls attention to the fact that both elements of the Warsaw Pact policy must be taken equally seriously: both our willingness for talks and our determination to safeguard the balance. There are suitable plans for the latter, but of these, only the first countersteps have been announced thus far in the hope that a sense of reality and sober consideration will finally prevail on the other side. This is to be hoped all the more, because the announcement made at the beginning of the week emphatically declares that the Soviet Union and the other Warsaw Pact countries still regard as valid the proposals they have made toward halting the arms race and promoting disarmament and detente. And the essence of these is that an agreement be sought on Euromissiles on the basis of equality and equal security. It must be an agreement which ensures parity of strength, but accomplishes it through a reduction of nuclear weapons to an ever lower level and not through an increase in them.

As for us, the communique issued at the October session of our party's Central Committee stated: "Our country and people are also interested in maintaining the historical military balance of power and in bringing about a mutually acceptable agreement at the Soviet-U.S. arms limitation talks and particularly at the talks being held on intermediate-range nuclear devices in Geneva.

"The Central Committee is of the opinion that it is still possible to come to agreement and avert the deployment of new U.S. missiles in Europe. For this, a suitable basis is provided by the significant initiatives of the Soviet Union and the proposals adopted at the January meeting in Prague of the Warsaw Pact Political Consultative Committee and the Moscow meeting in June of seven socialist countries' party and state leaders. In the interests of a rational compromise, all these take into account in a far-reaching way the legitimate security interests of all the sides concerned."

The Warsaw Pact countries, including our country, come out for an agreement that makes any countermeasures unnecessary. However, no one should doubt that, if the threat from the other side forces the socialist community to do so, it will have the strength and determination to implement all the countersteps which are imperatively necessary not only for its own defense, but also in the interests of European and world peace.

REPORTAGE ON VISIT TO BUDAPEST OF POLISH CLERGY

Senior Clergy Arrive

LD302006 Budapest MTI in English 1708 GMT 29 Oct 83

[Text] Budapest, October 29 (MTI) -- Cardinal Jozef Glemp and a delegation of Polish high priests arrived in Budapest Saturday. The Polish high priests are visiting Hungary on the invitation of Archbishop of Esztergom Laszlo Lekai to attend the church ceremonies to be held October 30 to mark the 300th anniversary of the freeing of the town of Esztergom from Turkish rule.

Dignitaries Celebrate Mass

LD302008 Budapest MTI in English 1710 GMT 30 Oct 83

[Text] Budapest, October 30 (MTI) -- Cardinal Laszlo Lekai, archbishop of Esztergom, and Polish church dignitaries, Cardinal Jozef Glemp, archbishop of Gniezno and Warsaw, Cardinal Franciszek Macharskign, archbishop of Krakow, and Henryk Roman Gulbinowicz, archbishop of Wroclaw, celebrated a joint mass in Esztergom Sunday to mark the 300th anniversary of the freeing of the town from Turkish rule. Janos Sobieski, one-time commander of the Polish troops, who had great merits in the liberations of the town, was also commemorated at the ceremony. The ceremony were attended by State Secretary Imre Miklos, president of the state office for church affairs, and state officials of Esztergom.

Glemp Gives Sermon

LD310105 Warsaw PAP in English 2053 GMT 30 Oct 83

[Text] Budapest 30 Oct -- A delegation of the Polish Episcopate, led by Poland's primate, Cardinal Jozef Glemp, has come to Hungary at the invitation of Hungarian Primate Cardinal Laszlo Lekai to take part in church ceremonies to mark the 300th anniversary of liberating Esztergom, one of the oldest Hungarian towns, from Turkish invaders. The delegation includes Cardinal Franciszek Macharski, Krakow metropolitan and Archbishop Henryk Gulbinowicz, Wroclaw metropolitan.

300 years ago, on October 27, 1683, on their return home after the Vienna victory, Polish, Hungarian and Austrian troops, commanded by Polish King Jan III Sobieski liberated Esztergom from the Turkish rule. Today's ceremonies were attended by head of the Hungarian Office for Denominational Affairs Imre Miklos. The main event of the ceremonies was a mass with a sermon delivered by Cardinal Jozef Glemp.

"With our presence here today we want to stress the continued existence of fraternal and friendly bonds which have linked our nations for long periods of history on both the secular and ecclesiastical plane. History has provided many tests proving that at difficult moments representatives of both nations knew how to remain faithful to this friendship," Cardinal Glemp said.

"Every human conscience faces not only great problems of saving humanity from extermination which threatens on the part of nuclear weapons, but also life in human dignity. The churchmen should care for all this, because the mission of the entire church is to serve humanity," Poland's primate added.

LAZAR, OTHERS GREET KADAR ON RETURN FROM POLAND

LD281125 Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 0900 GMT 28 Oct 83

[Excerpts] The Hungarian party and government delegation iead by Janos Kadar has returned home from Poland. Our correspondent Julia Tardos reports from Keleti railroad station:

The special train arrived at Keleti railroad station just a few seconds ago. The returning party and government delegation is now being welcomed at Keleti station by Premier Gyorgy Lazar; by Central Committee Secretaries and politburo members Gyorgy Aczel, Mihali Korom, Karoly Nemeth, and Miklos Ovari, and by several other leaders.

FOREIGN TRADE MINISTER'S TALKS IN PRC REPORTED

LD291212 Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 2100 GMT 28 Oct 83

[Text] Following a week-long visit in China Peter Veress, minister of foreign trade, has arrived home. During the talks with his Chinese colleague they reviewed the economic and commercial relations between the two countries and the possibilities for their expansion. During his stay in Beijing Peter Veress was received by Wan Li, vice chairman of the Chinese State Council. The Hungarian government member held talks with China's minister of machine industry and the vice chairman of the economic committee. The discussions took place in an open and friendly atmosphere. Peter Veress invited his Chinese partner to visit Hungary.

GENERAL OLAH, MILITARY DELEGATION VISIT KUWAIT

LD282313 Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 1600 GMT 28 Oct 83

[Text] A Hungarian military delegation has visited Kuwait. The delegation was led by Colonel General Istvan Olah, chief of staff of the Hungarian People's Army, deputy minister of defense. The Hungarian Military leaders were received by the prime minister of Kuwait.

CSEMI DELEGATION RETURNS FROM WARSAW PACT MEETING

LD292030 Budapest MTI in English 1751 GMT 29 Oct 83

[Text] Budapest, October 29 (MTI) -- A Hungarian military delegation, headed by Colonel General Karoly Csemi, state secretary of defence, returned Saturday from Lvov where it attended a session of the Military Council of the Warsaw Treaty Armed Forces from October 26 to 29.

PRESIDENTIAL COUNCIL GIVES USSR'S USTINOV AWARD

LD292238 Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 2100 GMT 29 Oct 83

[Text] Marshal Ustinov, Soviet minster of defense, has been awarded the Order of Lenin on his 75th birthday. On this occasion the Presidential Council decorated Ustinov with the Order of the Banner of the Hungarian People's Republic for the work which he has done in deepening the friendship between the two countries. Janos Kadar, first secretary of the MSZMP Central Committee, and Army General Lajos Czinege, minister of defense on the occasion of his birthday.

PLANS TO EVACUATE CUBANS FROM GRENADA REPORTED

LD310444 Warsaw PAP in English 2028 GMT 30 Oct 83

["Grenada: Problems of Evacuation of Cubans," by PAP correspondent Ryszard Rymaszewski]

[Text] Havana 30 Oct -- Last Saturday Colombian President Belisario Betancur and Spanish Prime Minister Felipe Gonzalez relayed to Cuban leader Fidel Castro the latest information about evacuation of Cubans from Grenada. President Betancur presented the stand of the authorities in Washington whom he managed to contact earlier. As concerns those wounded and killed, it is to be decided in the coming hours to transport them with International Red Cross assistance aboard a Swissair plane. As concerns "Cuban citizens held prisoners", it is possible to evacuate them aboard one of the British ships which are now in the Grenadian waters. This is obstacled by continuing shooting near the pier.

Fidel Castro explained in his reply that the efforts undertaken for a few days now by the Cuban authorities remained fruitless. He said he believed it would be best to settle through this channel the ways of evacuating the Cuban personnel. It is indispensable to obtain data on the number of the wounded, their condition, the exact number of those killed and the situation of the Cubans remaining in the hands of Americans. The Cuban leader voiced his concern that without this preliminary information "the Americans would try to manipulate the figures of those killed and wounded, would fail to hand over all the bodies and all those wounded by reporting some of them missing."

There were also 35 Cuban women in the area of fighting. Castro gave the Colombian president and Spanish prime minister detailed data about the Cuban personnel.

The Spanish and Colombian Governments pledged to continue efforts to establish contacts between representatives of Cuba and the U.S. in Grenada. In a talk with Felipe Gonzalez, Fidel Castro stressed that, for moral reasons, he cannot accept the Americans taking over of Cuban airfield construction equipment in Grenada. This equipment should be returned to Cuba. This point of view was fully shared by Premier Gonzalez.

It was announced in Havana on Saturday that the International Red Cross informed the Cuban Red Cross about its steps taken in connection with the developments in Grenada. The International Red Cross asked the U.S., Barbados and Jamaica to disclose their data concerning the number of the wounded and the possibility to evacuate them. It also reached agreement from the U.S. to evacuate the wounded and killed Cubans from Grenada.

RZECZPOSPOLITA ON URBAN'S 18 OCT NEWS CONFERENCE

AU281801 Warsaw RZECZPOSPOLITA in Polish 24 Oct 83 p 4

[Press conference given by Government Spokesman Jerzy Urban at the INTERPRESS Center in Warsaw on 18 October]

[Text] [Urban] Before I begin I would like to touch upon organizational matters. I forgot to discuss them with INTERPRESS earlier. We are going to conduct an open-door policy on life. Next week I have two conferences, and at 1100 I have another press conference. Therefore I have asked for a later time for this conference so as not to spoil your lunch.

Before we proceed to questions, I wish to say that some agencies have presented Minister Adam Lopatka's interview for PAP very dishonestly. Namely: REUTER, AFP, UPI, and the ASSOCIATED PRESS have said that Minister Lopatka attacked Catholic culture. He is supposed to have said that Catholic culture is a threat to socialism. AFP has said that Minister Lopatka has warned against the danger of Catholic culture in Poland. Against this background, AFP is speculating about a deterioration in church-state relations.

In connection with the above incorrect presentation of the contents of Minister Lopatka's interview, I wish to remind you that he spoke about church culture as follows: "Church culture, or religious culture to be more exact, was, is, and will remain an important part of national culture." Here, "it has to be said openly that there is a permanent place for religious culture in the Polish socialist culture that is taking shape." [quotation marks as published] He also spoke of certain threats posed by the coexistence of various streams of culture in Poland, namely of the danger that religious culture, particularly Catholic culture, may exceed its proper place in national culture, and he explained that this danger is based on the placing of church culture before the entire national culture, and on the tendency to eliminate progressive and revolutionary elements from the national culture. These tendencies, Minister Lopatka said at a later stage, are aimed at separating Polish national culture from the socialist culture of other socialist states, especially our neighbors. I suggest that the contents of texts that are reported on should not be distorted. This is quite simply provocation and the presenting of our religious and cultural policy in an openly false way. These distortions should not arise because Central Committee Secretary Jozef Czyrek discussed the issue of church-state relations in some detail in the Politburo report presented at the latest plenum, saying that the party will be unchangingly guided by the constitutional principles behind church-state separation in all areas of social life and behind the freedom of conscience and religion. Concerned for the good of the state and for domestic law and order, we will firmly counteract any violation of these principles. We will not agree to non-tolerance and militant clericalism and we will not agree to provocative speeches that have nothing to do with religion. Secretary Czyrek continued thus: "We cannot, however, ignore the fact that there are forces in Poland and the West that would like to create a conflict between the Church and the socialist state at any price. We will firmly counteract these attempts, which appear in many forms." As far as the Western agencies' reports that I have quoted are concerned, the above words are a kind of forecast, since they preceeded the reports on Minister Lopatka's interview. It is these reports that are attempts to create a clash between the church and the state at any price and to create an impression in the West that we are attacking the church and condemning Catholic culture, whereas in fact it emerges from Minister Lopatka's interview that we accord Catholic culture pride of place in the state's cultural policy. However, we do oppose integrism, non-tolerance, and integrist attacks by those who want only religious culture to exist in Poland. I also ask you to acquaint yourselves with point 4 of the plenum resolution dealing with this issue.

[Question from Robert Strybel from the POLISH-AMERICAN JOURNAL] Mr Minister, could you expand on what you have said? For example, what does integrism mean, and what is militant clericalism? Is it a priest offering prayers from the pulpit or what? Could you give a few concrete examples? Thank you very much.

[Urban] Perhaps I will give a practical example. In a certain city, a priest made the participation of female students in religious lessons and religious practice dependent on their giving up their membership of the Union of Socialist Polish Youth. And then he went with them to the municipal-rural council office of this union, where he asked the students to hand in their membership cards. In another place, please forgive the drastic nature of this event, a certain priest grabbed a 10-year-old boy by the throat and shook him, and tried to force him to go to a place of worship, and made another boy go there against his will.

Does this amuse you? It does not, of course, amuse the persons involved. Excesses like this, which are of course rare, have to be regarded as militant clericalism, contrary, by the way, to all the trends and principles that the Church itself recognizes.

Cases of non-tolerance are frequent. I have already said that we regard attempts to make state buildings sacred by hanging religious emblems inside such state public buildings as schools as an integristic-clericalistic trend. Those things whose existence Mr Strybel doubts also appear in some Catholic articles, where it is said that Polish culture arose purely as a result of Christian inspiration, that there is no other Polish culture besides the culture connected with religion, and so on. I wish to stress here that no one is saying, I myself included, that these are indeed the Church's views, and that that is how the Church speaks, thinks, and commands. I am merely saying that such trends appear within the confines of the Church. We clearly declare that we will oppose these trends, and we are doing so.

[Question from Bernard Margueritte from LE FIGARO] Mr Minister, how many questions can one ask at any one time: One, two, or three?

O.K., so here is the first one. If we compare the speeches of Central Committee members during the 13th plenum with the PAP versions and with what TRYBUNA LUDU has printed, we notice that the speeches have been toned down. Not abbreviated, but toned down. This applies, for example, to the colorful speeches of Central Committee members Krauss and Maksymowicz. Therefore, my question is this: How can one protect the citizens' rights of Central Committee members and make sure that their speeches are faithfully presented by the press? That is the first question.

[Urban] Perhaps you will allow me to answer each of your questions separately. Then I will not have to make notes.

These issues lie outside my responsibilities, but as far as I know a Central Committee member speaking during a plenum often does so from memory and does not have a prepared speech. Later, every Central Committee member authorizes his speech for publication. And of course, what is said in the hall is more picturesque than what is in print. That is the situation with everyone who speaks spontaneously, and then prepares what he has said for publication. The full authorized speeches always appear in NOWE DROGI. However, journalists' reports appear in summarized or abbreviated versions that are governed by other rules. The party paper gives extensive coverage. Other papers give an agency version containing the essence of the speech.

Next question, please.

[Question from Bernard Margueritte] The next question is on the CEMA session which started today. Could you guarantee us a meeting with a member of the CEMA delegation when the delegation returns? If you can, can one ask questions on this subject today, or should one rather wait until the delegation returns?

[Urban] I can guarantee such a meeting. Of course, information on the session will only be available after it has finished. Right now I will say what I can.

[Margueritte] Excuse me, Mr Minister, but may I ask a specific question on this subject?

[Urban] Please do.

[Margueritte] What is the Polish concept of CEMA integration? It is a bilateral integration, is it better to have a multilateral integration, or should there simply be contacts with individual firms as Hungary has proposed? Does the Polish Government support the idea of paying for part of these transactions with foreign currency? There is a whole mass of problems like this in Poland, including the one whereby according to some CEMA theoreticians integration only makes sense and is only possible when economic reform is carried through in individual countries to establish a proper pattern for economic life. Therefore, does the Polish Government believe there can be no integration without economic reform in individual countries? I am sorry but I am going to have a third question.

[Urban] The following problems will be the subject of the 37th CEMA session:

1. a report by the Executive Committee on the activity of CEMA between the 36th and the 37th sessions;

2. matters connected with increasing cooperation between CEMA countries concerning saving and rationally consuming fuel and energy reserves and raw materials, including the use of by-products and taking into consideration the experiences of various countries in this sphere;

3. comprehensive activities aimed at improving the CEMA population's supply of food.

Therefore, raw materials, fuels and energy, and food will be the main topics. You ask me whether Poland supports the development of bilateral relations or whether it supports group cooperation. It supports both. Nevertheless, Poland is extremely interested in increasing cooperation with CEMA as a political-economic whole. In other words, it is interested in the integration of the whole of CEMA and also in the development of bilateral relations within this integration. CEMA is a very large organism. The membership countries comprise an area of over 25 million square kilometers and have a population of 450 million. This is 10 percent of the world's population; in addition, these countries produce between one-fifth and one-third of the world's electricity, crude oil, steel, coal, and natural gas. This is such a large economic organism that its unity may create a new type of economy. Our aims toward economic integration within CEMA also emerge from political prerequisites. Right now, the capitalist world is trying to isolate the socialist world, applying various forms of trade and financial discrimination, and of course this requires appropriate self-defense.

The CEMA countries must tackle a series of important economic problems, such as a failure to properly adapt the economy to the huge mass of raw materials and energy resources and the inability to guarantee deliveries of raw materials to meet the existing economic potential. In a word, there are serious problems connected with a more rational use of one's own modern and expanded industrial potential. The CEMA session will discuss a plan on saving fuels and energy and on the consumption of materials. The programs connected with this are very ambitious. Food problems will also be examined. Poland wants to achieve self-sufficiency in food -- we want to feed ourselves. Similar aims appear throughout CEMA, for only some CEMA countries are self-sufficient in food. The whole of CEMA is learning that the West's willingness toward economic cooperation is very changeable. After a historic period of openness toward cooperation, restrictions have come about. Faced with this uncertainty as to the permanence of ties, there is a need to make oneself considerably more independent. The Polish delegation will therefore present the stance that we desire open international economic relations provided that these relations establish themselves on the principle of equal rights, mutual advantages, and a lack of political restrictions. Mr Margueritte asked whether Poland thinks that integration cannot proceed unless all the socialist countries undertake similar economic reform. The answer is no.

The economies of the CEMA countries are different in every respect concerning size, development, structure, and so on. What we are concerned with here is the integration of the economic organisms which these countries are. No one is planning some identical method of management and administration, although of course there are aims to smooth out the differences inside CEMA in this respect.

[Marguerite] Yes, this is the last question for me. Today's TRYBUNA LUDU carries the interview given for APN by Mashal Kulikov, who says among other things that Pershing and criuse missiles are installed in Western Europe the Warsaw Pact will install medium-range missiles in the socialist countries, the European socialist countries. He also speaks of other measures, but for the moment I am interested in what is taking place in Europe. In this connection I have this question: What is the Polish Government's position in case nuclear missiles are installed on its territory?

[Urban] Not so long ago General Jaruzelski said that Poland fully supports Soviet policy and is completely ready to cooperate in the defense of the Warsaw Pact countries in the manner resulting from the division of the tasks within the frameowrk of the Warsaw Pact.

[Question from Timothy Ewart from British ITN Television] I understand that Reverand Jankowski has been summoned today to the Gdansk Prosecutor's office. Will other priests also be summoned in this way to prosecutor's offices?

[Urban] I do not understand your question. It is as if I asked you whether the fact that a British citizen was summoned by the prosecutor means that all British citizens would be so summoned.

[Robert Strybel] Minister, in answer to my previous question you gave me a rather drastic example of bellicose clericalism. Do you think that something as simple as a sermon from the pulpit is also considered political activity if it is inconsistent with party line?

[Urban] Again, this question is wrongly constructed because no sermon was, is, and will be made in accordance with party line. No one hopes for and expects sermons in accordance with party line. The pulpit is not in any way a place from which the party line is proclaimed, and the party does not even dream that is should be. But statements are made from the pulpit that are in conflict with the existing legal order and that constitute crime from the viewpoint of our penal laws. Some such statements involve legal action in the same way as statements made in places other than pulpits. Of course, this has a rather close connection with the case of Reverend Jankowski, who was present today in the prosecutor's office, where he was presented with the charges resulting from Articles 194, 270, and 271 of the Penal Code. Reverend Jankowski, who arrived at the office in question with a lawyer by the name of Taylor, asked for written substantiation of the charges. He wqs told that he would receive such substantiation. To enable you to know what is at stake, let me cite the articles in question. Article 194 of the Penal Code states: "He who abuses the freedom of conscience and religion to the deteriment of the interests of the PPR when carrying out religious rituals and other religious functions will be imprisoned for between 1 and 10 years." Article 270, paragraph 1 states: "He who publicly slanders, ridicules, or debases the Polish people, the PPR, its system, or its supreme bodies will be imprisoned for 6 months to 8 years." Article 271, paragraph 1 states: "He who spreads false news will be imprisoned for any time up to 3 years, if such news can do serious damage to the PPR."

So for bellicose clericalism, about which Strybel has asked, the fact that a group of women stormed the prosecutor's office today and tried to enter it can be considered as an an example of bellicose clericalism. Well, this is a manifestation of fanaticism, a manifestation that is not consistent with the norms of living side by side in a civilized country. When a citizen is suspected of having committed serious crimes, it is not proper that the women admiring him storm a state office.

[Sylvia Odoriz from EFE] Minister, could you tell us whether the date of the trials members of KOR [Social Self-Defense Committee] and Solidarity has at long last been fixed?

[Urban] I acknowledge your impatience, Madam, but I have nothing new to say in this matter.

[Bryan Brumley from AP] Minister, could you tell us how many priests can find themselves in the same situation as Reverend Jankowski and can be accused of the same offenses?

[Urban] I know that investigations are in progress against Reverend Popieluszko from Warsaw, but no charges have been preferred against him as yet, as have been against Reverend Jankowski. Only when charges are preferred does a certain legal state arise that is an authoritative state.

I know of no other case in which a priest has been accused of these offenses, but this does not mean, of course, that no legal charges have been preferred against any other priests in Poland or that no investigations against priests are in progress. There has been a number of such cases, but most of them have been dropped on the strength of amnesty. Proceedings are being held against priests, but they are not political proceedings. Most often they are results of traffic accidents which occured while under the influence of alcohol -- such proceedings were not subject to amnesty -- or of moral or economic crimes. A small number of such cases, which have not been dropped as a result of amnesty, are still being dealt with. They are quite natural in view of the fact that the number of priests in Poland is very large and that it is, therefore, a matter of the pure law of probability that a priest is bound to commit a traffic offense or some other deviation from the norm. Still, I ask you not to present this in such a way as to make it appear that I have confirmed that proceedings for political offenses are in progress against priests, or many priests, or a certain number of priests. I have discussed all the cases now in progress against priests. There is a case in which a priest is accused of bribing a state official to obtain some rationed goods. There is a case in which a priest is accused of offending a state official. There is a case in which a priest is accused of beating up and insulting a militiaman while under the influence of drink. There are several such cases.

[Question from Bryan Brumley] The intention of my question was to find out whether there are priests against whom political charges may be preferred, and if so, how many of them are there?

[Urban] There were a few such priests, but their cases were dropped through amnesty. At the moment only one priest has been charged with offenses -- Reverend Jankowski -- and initial proceedings are in progress against Reverend Popieluszko. I do not know what the results of these proceedings will be. I have mentioned some other cases because the differences between political and nonpolitical background are fluid, are they not? For example, I do not know whether the assault against the militiamen in question was motivated by political or nonpolitical considerations. Nor do I know the reason for insulting a voivoda.

[Sylvia Odoriz] Do authorities discuss charges in private conversations or at the sittings of the joint commission or in some other way before investigations proper or penal proceedings have begun or after charges have been preferred? Or is it that authorities just do what legal regulations prescribe them to do?

[Urban] No. The authorities try first of all to avoid using legal measures to correct conduct in conflict with the laws. This means that they discuss these questions at various official meetings with the Church authorities and primarily talk to the person who is in conflict with the laws, informing him about legal considerations and about the possible legal interpretation of public statements and inducing him to stop such statements and not to overset the limits of the law. This preventive method was used in the case of Reverend Jankowski.

I would like to warn against asserting that we persecute the priests whose views differ from official views, because this would be a glaring untruth. I am speaking of untruth not because I might suspect you of writing untrue things or of wanting to tendentiously present my statements. I have always assumed that this will not happen. I have with me a passage from an interview given by Reverend Jankowski. Sorry, I cannot find it now so I could quote from it. In any case Reverend Jankowski said that he had never conducted any political activities and that only religious questions are his business. Anyone who has been in his Church will no doubt regard this statement as untrue.

[Question from Charles Gans from Chicago SUN-TIMES] What will happen to Reverend Jankowski now that charges have been preferred against him? Will he be able to preach from the pulpit? Will he be arrested. What will happen to him?

[Urban] Arrest has not been used, but I do not know whether it will be. The prosecutor will decide. At the moment Reverend Jankowski will be supplied with the written reasons for charges against him. After this proceedings will be instituted during which he will justify himself. The results of these investigations, including witness depositions and other evidence, will determine the decision of whether an indictment will be submitted to a court.

[Question from Gert Baumgarten from STUTTGARTER ZEITUNG] A short question: Minister, are you able to tell us whether General Jaruzelski will shortly travel to Moscow? On 20 October, to be exact?

[Urban] I said at the previous conference that such a visit is contemplated, that it is a logical outcome of the state of Polish-Soviet relations, and that its date had been fixed. I hereby reaffirm what I said at the previous conference.

[Question from Bryan Brumley] Mr Minister, we understand that the music of some countries that have supported Mr Walesa's cause has been banned by radio and television. But we have not had confirmation of this from a representative of radio and television. It it true that music from these countries has really been banned? Has this ban been enforced? If it has, could you tell us why there has been no public statement on this subject?

[Urban] After this year's Nobel Peace Prize, some heads of Western states and governments voiced aggressive words about Poland and announced a deterioration in relations between their countries and Poland. This fact, plus similar ones, has resulted in a deterioration in mutual relations. Mutual relations also include cultural relations. A deterioration in political relations does not serve cultural cooperation. It may be that these considerations influence the extent to which radio and television present the culture of those countries with whom our relations have deteriorated. As far as concrete facts are concerned, I can only say that I listen to the radio, and although I find it difficult to say anything about popular Norwegian music since I have somehow never heard it, it does seem to me that American music is presented extensively.

Are there any more questions?

[Question from Charles Gans] Do you think Lech Walesa will be summoned as a witness in the case against Father Jankowski?

[Urban] I do not know.

[Question from Lars Person from EXPRESSEN] Could you comment on the following: The Norwegian Nobel Committee says that the only protest the committee has ever had about a prize was in 1936. Could you comment on this?

[Urban] Yes. Any such analogy is an insult to the Polish authorities. It is quite simply a nasty way of treating our protests which, after all, are aimed at various aggressive descriptions of us made by Western statesmen, descriptions such as "totalitarian regime," "military junta," and so on. This award has spurred a slander campaign against the Polish authorities. It is difficult to expect the Polish authorities to say "thank you very much. We believe this serves to improve our relations, and generally to improve relations in Europe."

[Question from Robert Strybel] Mr Minister, since the latest Nobel laureate is clearly unacceptable to your government, do you know any living Pole who in your opinion better deserves this prize?

[Urban] I do not belong to the Nobel Peace Prize jury, and I have not thought about such candidates. If, however, I wanted to honor some Pole, I doubt if I would recommend him for a Nobel Peace Prize because it has been severely debased, and not for the first time in history. I need only mention the award of this prize to Begin and Kissinger.

OBODOWSKI DETAILS DRAFT 1984 CENTRAL PLAN

LD282048 Warsaw Television Service in Polish 1830 GMT 28 Oct 83

[Text] At the press conference in the Government Press Office Deputy Premier Janusz Obodowski presented provisions of the 1984 Central Plan.

The socioeconomic provisions for 1984 are part of the 3-year plan up to 1985 approved by the Sejm in April. Annual plans are being approved by the Council of Ministers, but as far 1984 is concerned, so far this is only approvision that will be presented for broad social consultation. The plan is of a variant type adapted to changes in economic and social conditions. Variants concern an increase in industrial and agricultural production, the monetary and market situation, and the balance of trade.

[Begin Obodowski recording] We cannot count on larger credits in 1984 if the political situation remains unchanged. A persistent shortage of payment resources has caused the situation in which imports from capitalist countries will probably not exceed 20 billion zloty, which is nearly 6 percent; but as I have ascertained, the lack of imports is concentrated in the fourth quarter of this year. This situation, we must state clearly, forces us to set very high tasks in the field of exports to the countries of the second payment area. In view of the above, we have prepared two variants for foreign trade; in fact the variants differ by the level of credits. We preferred to adopt a realistic variant as the basic one, which means a minimum of credit and maximum exports. If the political situation in the world undergoes changes, then with the chance of obtaining larger credits, naturally there will be opportunities for enlivening production, for the speedier development of industrial production, and for a greater growth of national income. [end recording]

The primary task of the plan for 1984 is to accelerate the emergence from the crisis. The foundation for this is provided by the results of recent months in industry, construction, and agriculture. For the first time in 4 years in 1984 a growth in the national income -- around 2 percent -- is envisaged, but this will be achievable only in the case of increased industrial production and the implementation of the savings and anti-inflation programs.

There are many threats to the plan: foreign trade, balance of payments, decline in (?animal raising), badly implemented investment projects, or failure to achieve economies in the consumption of raw and other materials. On the other hand there is enormous pressure on wages, on remuneration. This is often connected with the necessary growth in production and work efficiency.

[Begin Obodowski recording] The community demands an increase in wages, a growth in income. But living standards are not secured by a growth in wages or, generally speaking, through an increase in income. Living standards improve by means of a growth in production. In tangible terms, I mean the goods in the shops, a growth in services. This is the only way. In the current year we will implement the basic presmises of the plan. This means that speaking generally -- and I wish to stress this -- speaking in overall terms there is no retrogression as far as living standards are concerned. Of course, this will take diverse forms, if we analyze it, within the pattern for socioprofessional groups or indeed within the pattern of individual families. [end recording]

In the premises for 1984 a slight growth in real wages has been assumed. Remuneration will grow by 17 percent and prices by around 15 percent. Of this, half is accounted for by the effects of price rises in 1983. Althogether the rise in prices should be slightly lower than in the current year. In agriculture the plan envisages a halt in the decline in animal raising, as the pig population this year fell by 4 million. Next year this population is to increase by (?about) 1-1.5 million animals. In housing construction 190,000-200,000 apartments will be built, of which around 60,000 will be single family homes. One of the plan's premises indeed is the revival of works housing construction and aid for individual builders.

Overall, the plan is a difficult one, although -- as the experts state -- in its basic premises it is realistic. Many elements and amendments will certainly be brought by social discussion and consultation. After the completion of consultation the draft, plus amendments and corrections, will be submitted to the Sejm.

PLANNING OFFICIAL DISCUSSES FOREIGN DEBT

LD301542 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1200 GMT 30 Oct 83

[Text] Minister Stanislaw Dlugosz, deputy chairman of the Planning Commission, in his interview for POLITYKA, talks about our foreign debts. Here are some excerpts from the interview:

Watching negotiations with foreign financiers it is difficult today to say that they show understanding of our economic and social problems. I would agree that they are high-class professionals, who care very much about us, but their actions of giving with one hand -- for example, by extending the repayment period -- and taking with the other hand -- by increasing the costs of refinancing -- demonstrate that they do not approve premises that in present conditions should define long-term financial policy. I am thinking about premises that appear in connection with the unsettled world financial balance. Debts are not specifically a Polish problem, said Minister Dlugosz. The West's general political attitude toward us and the entire socialist community has always been negative, and this is very essential. It was reflected in the chances for settlement of our debts.

We did not invent the idea that credit is a strategic weapon; the idea has been at the foundations of Western financial policy toward us in 1980, and it functions today. This politicizing of the issue of debts is one specific characteristic that makes our situation different from that of other states, which are even more in debt than we are. Let us remember that restrictions had been imposed on Poland that caused considerable economic losses, the issue of the losses must be taken into consideration when resolving the problem of debts.

We are concerned with something that I would call normalization of credit cooperation -- naturally in conditions of realistic guarantees for repayments -- so that a mountain of debts is not created again. If Poland is to repay systematically her obligations, it must develop exports; commonsense dictates not to obstruct the operation. Meanwhile, we are meeting in the West not only the sign of protectionism -- which sometimes is not discriminating against us alone because it applies to other states -- but also the tendency to allocate earnings of our current exports for financing imports into Poland. How then are we to serve our debts if our balance-of-payment earnings from current trade turnover constitutes over 90 percent of income?

If the political attitude of the West toward the socialist community does not change, then it is clear that the Western side will continue to make use of our debts as a strategic weapon against Poland. This politicizing of the problem will weigh over the entire concept of solutions. If on the other hand, commonsense prevails in the world, if the West -- mainly the United States -- will give up confrontation in global policy and return to detente, then a return to realism should take place in the financial field.

COUNCIL OF MINISTERS DISCUSSES ECONOMIC ISSUES

LD280037 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 2300 GMT 28 Oct 83

[Text] The Council of Ministers has assessed the economic situation in Poland in the light of the results achieved during the 9 months of this year and the implementation of the government anti-inflation program. It also discussed the situation with regard to housing construction. The Council of Ministers adopted a draft law on changing the law on the general obligation to defend the Polish Peoples Republic. It also adopted a draft law on physical culture. Both draft laws will be placed before the Sejm in the immediate future.

COUNCIL OF STATE REVIEWS LEGISLATIVE PROGRAMS

LD280017 Warsaw PAP in English 2044 GMT 27 Oct 83

[Text] Warsaw 27 Oct -- The Council of State met here today to review and approve of a programme to implement the legislation on the system of people's councils and local self-government of last July 20 and people's [words indistinct] this respect. The council also analyzed a respective report and urged more effective handling of public complaints and motions by the courts of law and the prosecution bodies.

The Council of State appointed a commission for employees' self-management envisaged by the law of last July 21 which set out special legal regulations for the time of overcoming the social and economic crisis.

The Council of State also ratified an agreement on cultural cooperation between the Polish and Kuwaiti Governments and amendments to the convention on fishing and protection of living resources in the Baltic Sea and the Danish straits.

Commission Appointed

LD282312 Warsaw Television Service in Polish 2056 GMT 27 Oct 83

[Excerpts] The Council of State examined and adopted the program for putting into effect the draft on the system of people's councils and local self-government. It decided that all executive acts to this draft will be consulted with people's councils and the self-management of residents activists. The State Council appointed a commission for workers self-management. Stanislaw Kania, member of the State Council, became chairman of the commission.

TRADE MINISTRY TO RATION BUTTER, ANIMAL FAT

LD301852 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1800 GMT 30 Oct 83

[Text] The Ministry of Domestic Trade and Services has decided to temporarily restore, beginning this November, the rationed sale of butter, animal fats, and margarine. The press will carry detailed information on this subject.

Deputy Minister on Rationing

LD310027 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1800 GMT 30 Oct 83

[Interview with Andrzej Bors, deputy minister of domestic trade and services, by unidentified interviewer; date and place not given -- live or recorded]

[Text] [Interviewer] Mr Minister, as of 1 November rationing of fats is being reintroduced. Why is this? Is it really necessary?

[Bors] We have spent a long time analyzing the necessity of taking such a decision, which -- why beat about the bush? -- is an unpopular one. Nevertheless, several factors were decisive.

First: During the 5 months since the suspension of the rationing of fats we have sold over 39,000 tons more of these fats on the domestic market than during the previous period. Of this, we sold over 25,000 tons more butter. Here one has to say that not all fats went for direct consumption. We have received reports from around the country -- and our own observations have also indicated -- that a considerable part went to supplement the shortages still existing in domestic households, in our refrigerators and freezers. For some time now fats have been bought up quite intensively in many voivodships.

Second: At present, as every year, the level of milk procurement is undergoing a periodic drop. The amounts are considerably lower than those purchased in a normal period. Hence the increased purchase of fats by the population has simply caused a depletion of stocks and has even caused certain shortages in them, although we do continue to have stocks of all these fats sufficient for more than a month.

The decision was also influenced in part by the current considerable depletion of the pig herds, the procurement of which provides the basis for the supplies of animal fats to the market. Another reason for rationing to be introduced as of 1 November is the need to guarantee the population the opportunity to make purchases without any hindrance, to avoid lines, and to avoid profiteering that goes hand in hand with the phenomenon of short supplies in the shops. The decision has been taken to protect the domestic market against these exceptionally negative phenomena.

[Interviewer] Minister, are the ration cards to be introduced for a very long period, or simply for the transitional period, the most difficult times of autumn and winter?

[Bors] It is very difficult to reply to this. It is simply a matter of the stocks of raw materials that are used in the production of fats. Our analyses indicate that we will be restoring rationing of fats for a relatively short period.

[Interviewer] What about the standard ration? Will it change, or will it remain the same?

[Bors] First, we will continue to sell, or rather to buy, cooking oil without any ration This product will remain unrationed. However, the standard rations of butter, margarine, and animal fats will be unchanged, that is, they will be the same as they used to be before the suspension of rationing of fats.

[Interviewer] And all the same, children and pregnant women will get more butter and fat?

[Bors] Yes, everything will be at the previous level.

SIWAK DISCUSSES BUILDING INDUSTRY DEVELOPMENT

LD281114 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 2200 GMT 27 Oct 83

[Text] At a meeting of the basic party organization in the Warszawa Wschod municipal construction combine, Albin Siwak stated that the party and government leadership decisio concerning the building industry should slow departure of people from the building industry and even encourage them to work in this branch of the economy. Speaking about the accountability and election campaign, he stressed the need for opening an ideological offensive, one respect being historical education of youth.

PRON SUBMITS AMNESTY EXTENSION TO SEJM

LD301835 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1800 GMT 30 Oct 83

[Text] The Presidium of the Executive Committee of the National Council of the Patriotic Movement of National Rebirth [PRON] has addressed a formal submission to the Sejm for extending the period during which persons who, for political motives, have conducted illegal activities can come forward. In submitting that the period during which persons can come forward be extended, the PRON wishes to create an opportunity for those who so far have not availed themselves of the clemency of the amnesty. In the face of great tasks and dangers, the submission states, no one who considers himself a patriot can or ought to stand aside, remaining in the underground in conspiracy against his own state. Poland, our common homeland, requires the concerted effort of all citizens who have its fate at heart. As PAP has informed, the Sejm speaker has passed the PRON submission to relevant Sejm commissions.

MORE SOLIDARITY ACTIVISTS COME OUT OF HIDING

LD290653 Warsaw Television Service in Polish 1830 GMT 28 Oct 83

[Excerpt] The Internal Affairs Ministry reports that up to today, 536 persons have come out of hiding. Thanks to the amnesty they will avoid penal responsibility for deeds contrary to the law perpetrated for political reasons during and following martial law.

MATERIALS ON AMNESTY, SOLIDARITY ACTIVITY

Proposal on Leaders Exile

LD292127 Warsaw PAP in English 2006 GMT 29 Oct 83

[Text] Warsaw 29 Oct -- The daily DER TAGESSPIEGEL has published a report by Warsaw correspondent of several West German newspapers Gerd Baumgarten in which the author refers to a conversation with Government Press Spokesman Jerzy Urban.

Baumgarten writes that "in four days the deadline for reporting to the authorities by the illegally hiding leading representatives of the banned Solidarnosc trade union and other active opponents will expire. According to official figures more than 500 government opponents have availed themselves of this opportunity.

"This arouses the foremost question of what will happen with the four founders of the KSS-KOR [Social Self-Defense Committee] and the seven, once leading Solidarnosc activists, who were moved to investigative arrest after dissolution of internment camps. Our Warsaw correspondent asked the Polish Government spokesman, Urban, about the further fate of those eleven persons because no date had been set so far to open proceedings against the eleven. Urban hinted that the Polish authorities are ready to give up opening such a trial in case the eleven government opponents are induced by their Western political protectors to 'leave Poland for a period of time'.

"Urban said: Recently, Warsaw has been constantly receiving questions when the opening of this trial should be expected. The Polish Government is also receiving appeals and demands to let the eleven persons free. And so, for example, Nobel Literature Prize Laureate Czeslaw Milosz, residing in the U.S., stated in a text give to public that the trial would be an act of revenge.

"Urban described this view as mistaken. Party and government chief Jaruzelski asserted on various occasions that the government was far from thinking about revenge. The spokesman added that the government in Warsaw would wish there were no political prisoners in Poland.

"The amnesty act of last July, said Urban, in principle gives the possibility to free almost every person who acted on political motives. However, in the case of the eleven persons we are dealing with particularly serious encroachments upon the legal order and socio-political system of the Polish People's Republic. But this does not rule out the readiness of the court authorities to extend the Amnesty Law provisions to those eleven persons as well if their 'protectors' induce them to leave Poland 'for a period of time'."

In his interview for PAP, Minister Urban confirmed the veracity of that suggestion. He also added that DER TAGESSPIEGEL in its report omitted some points of his reasoning. While giving reasons for his suggestion, Minister Urban pointed out that Poland needs peace and that the opponents of socialism under arrest are professional organizers of conflicts. Their residing abroad would protect Polish society against the effects of their activity. What he means is their leaving Poland for the time of pulling the country out of the crisis and attaining full stability.

Minister Urban also added, what DER TAGESSPIEGEL omitted, namely, that he does not believe that Western overlords of the KOR and the Solidarnosc hard-core extremists would bother to talk the eleven into leaving Poland. They raise calls for setting these people free quoting humanitarian ideals but they are not guided by any humanitarian reasons whatsoever, minister said.

What they want exactly is to have those political troublemakers stage unrest in Poland. That is why we cannot and shall not let this happen. The country needs stabilization and not conflicts, he declared.

Anyway -- Minister Urban went on -- after what I have said, nobody in the West can take the part of Kuron, Michnik, Jurczyk or Rulewski and at the same time claim that he does so disinterestedly and for pure, humanitarian reasons.

Minister Urban also told PAP that after the trail commences or after the possible sentenc is announced it will not be possible to benefit from article 5, the amnesty, and -- consequently -- to leave Poland. Minister Urban also said the suggestion he mentioned to Gerd Baumgarten applies not only to the eleven in question but to an overwhelming majorit of people under arrest and even those currently serving jail sentences for politically-motivated offences.

Dissident Dismisses Exile Offer

NC291504 Paris AFP in English 1439 GMT 29 Oct 83

[Text] Warsaw, Oct 29 (AFP) -- A leading polish dissident economist, Professor Edward Lipinski, today dismissed as a "political stupidity" a government offer to release 11 jailed dissident leaders if they agreed to exile in the West.

Meanwhile, one of the 11, Jacek Kuron, a founder of the outlawed Committee for Social Self-Defence (KOR), was reported to be ill. His illness was reported just after solidarity, the banned union federation, called for a month-long campaign to secure the freedom of Poland's political leaders.

Mr. Lipinski, a charter member of KOR, said from his home in Warsaw that the idea was "stupefying", has no chance of succeeding, and was "proof of political stupidity and incredible cheek".

The proposal was made by Government Spokesman Jerzy Urban in an interview with the West German newspaper GENERAL ANZEIGER. It concerned seven former leaders of Solidarity and four members of KOR, whose founder, Mr. Kuron, had been admitted to a Warsaw hospital, his son Maciej said today.

Professor Lipinski said the offer was the worst possible sentence that could be passed on the dissidents.

"How can one condemn someone to giving up their native country?" he said, pointing out that in the past in Poland, banishment had been held to be the worse punishment of all, even worse than decapitation.

Meanwhile, Maciej Kuron told AGENCE-FRANCE-PRESSE that his father, who is suffering from kidney stones, had been admitted to the Interior Ministry hospital here, but was not dangerously ill.

He said his father was still under arrest and after his stay in hospital would be returne to Warsaw's Rakowieck Prison, where he had been held since September 1982 on charges of plotting against the state. The charges carry a sentence of five to ten years in prison.

Macij Kuron added that he also believed the proposal of exile in return for freedom was doomed to failure. The authorities had already made a similar offer to his father and Adam Michnik, another KOR leader, and they had categorically rejected it.

In a newsletter from Solidarity's Warsaw branch, which reached Bern journalists late yesterday, Solidarity leaders called for a month-long protest campaign to get Poland's political prisoners freed.

They appealed for all types of action from Monday, the last day of the official amnesty period offered to activists who are in hiding and wanted by the authorities.

They all asked for letters of support to be sent to "imprisoned comrades" including the 11 Solidarity and KOR leaders, and warned that the authorities were preparing "punitive political trials" for many prisoners.

Solidarity Calls for Protests

BK2905O5 Hong Kong AFP in English 0416 GMT 29 Oct 83

[Text] Warsaw, Oct 29 (AFP) -- Leaders of the outlawed trade union Solidarity have called for a month-long protest campaign to get Poland's political prisoners freed and they said jailed dissident leader Jacek Kuron was seriously ill.

In a newsletter from Solidarity's Warsaw branch which reached Western journalists Friday, they appealed for "actions of all sorts" starting Monday, October 31, the last day of an official amnesty period offered to activists who are in hiding and wanted by the authorities.

Solidarity's clandestine leadership called for "demonstrations, posters, pamphlets, and petitions in defense of people jailed for political or trade union activities."

The newsletter also asked that letters of support be sent to "imprisoned comrades" who include seven former Solidarity leaders and four members of Mr Kuron's disbanded Committee for Social Self-defense (KOR).

Organizations and groups "from all fields, but particularly cultural and connected with teaching," were invited to join the protest. Solidarity's leaders warned that the authorities were "preparing punitive political trials" for many prisoners.

Mr Kuron, held since September 1982 in Warsaw's Rakowiecka Prison on charges of plotting against the state, had kidney stones and would probably be moved to hospital shortly for an operation, the Solidarity spokesmen said.

Underground Activity Persists

LD310833 Poznan Television Service in Polish 1718 GMT 28 Oct 83

[Text] We have received a communique from the press spokesman of the voivodship office for internal affairs in Poznan. It reads in part:

The decree on the application of amnesty for the perpetrators of certain crimes committed before the lifting of martial law on 21 July 1983 expires on 31 October. According to Article 2 of the decree, a condition for applying the amnesty in regard to the perpetrators of crimes embraced by the amnesty is that these people report voluntarily to the prosecution organs and make statements to the effect that they have discontinued criminal activities and that they reveal the nature of the deed they have committed and the time and place of the deed.

So far a number of persons have availed themselves of the amnesty in Poznan Voivodship. These were mostly workers from key factories in the town and voivodship of Poznan. Nevertheless, the security services of the Poznan Voivodship Office for Internal Affairs knows of the criminal activities of a number of persons within the framework of underground structures. It should be noted that the deadline for persons who committed criminal acts before the day that martial law was lifted to report to prosecution organs expires on 31 October. People should not make light of this deadline.

WALESA APPEALS TO NOBEL LAUREATES IN PARIS

LD281636 Vatican City International Service in Polish 1515 GMT 28 Oct 83

[Text] At a Paris meeting of Noble Prize laureates, Lech Walesa, this year's recipient of the Nobel Peace Prize, was not present. In a letter Walesa expressed sorrow that he was unable to personally come to Paris, and called upon participants of the meeting to appeal to Polish authorities for the release of all political prisoners and for the beginning of an authentic dialogue with the community in the spirit of truth and social peace. There is nothing more important in the world, Walesa wrote, than just peace ensuring the rights of individuals, social groups, and nations.

BARCIKOWSKI-LED DELEGATION ENDS FRG VISIT

LD280052 Warsaw Television Service in Polish 1830 GMT 27 Oct 83

[Text] A PZPR parliamentary delegation, including Kazimierz Barcikowski, chairman of the PZPR Deputies Club, member of the Politburo, and secretary of the Central Committee, has ended a visit to the FRG. In a meeting with politicians from the SPD parliamentary group the issue of mutual cooperation between the PPR and the FRG was discussed. Kazimierz Barcikowski also met with Hans-Dietrich Genscher, FDR chairman and Federal minister of foreign affairs, and other politicians from the ruling parties in the FRG. Kazimierz Barcikowski also met with Herbert Mies, chairman of the DKP.

Report on News Conference

LD282251 Warsaw PAP in English 1400 GMT 28 Oct 83

[From a PAP correspondent Juliusz Solecki]

[Text] Bonn 27 Oct -- Chairman of the PUWP Sejm floor Kazimierz Barcikowski, leader of the PUWP parliamentary delegation to the FRG, held a news conference with West German journalists today, the visit's penultimate day.

Summing up his talks in Bonn, Barcikowski said they were marked by a climate favourable for Poland, which is testified by both talks with SPD politicians Willy Brandt, Hans Jochen Vogel, and SPD Bundestag parliamentary floor members, as well as with the government coalition officials. In this context, Barcikowski highlighted the communique published after his meeting with Minister of State in the Chancellor's Office Philipp Janninger, stressing the FRG Chancellor Helmut Kohl's will to provide new stimuli to the relations with Poland. Barcikowski said this was also desired by the Polish side.

Answering other questions, Kazimierz Barcikowski recalled that alongside positive elements contained in Chancellor Helmut Kohl's government expose of last May, "we regrettably noted also many remarks and statements unfavourable, hostile or untrue, presenting Poland and the Polish affairs in a distorted mirror."

DASCALESCU RECEIVES TRIPOLI DELEGATION 28 OCT

AU282014 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1708 GMT 28 Oct 83

[Text] Bucharest AGERPRES 28/10/1983 -- On Friday, Constantin Dascalescu, Romanian prime minister received Mukhtar Dira [spelling as received], secretary of the People's Committee of Tripoli Municipality, who paid a visit to Romania, at head of a delegation of the municipality.

During the interview, they apprached aspects of the development of the Romanian-Libyan collaboration in keeping with the bilateral understandings covenanted at top level, with emphasis on the fine relations between the two countries and peoples.

CEAUSESCU MEETS MOZAMBIQUE AGRICULTURE MINISTER

AU282010 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1708 GMT 28 Oct 83

[Text] Bucharest AGERPRES 28/10/1983 -- Nicolae Ceausescu, general secretary of the RCP, president of Romania, received on October 28 Joao dos Santos Ferreira, minister of agriculture of the People's Republic of Mozambique.

The guest handed over a message of friendship and conveyed to President Nicolae Ceausescu and to Elena Ceausescu wishes of good health and happiness from President Samora Moises Machel.

Thanking, President Nicolae Ceausescu requested that President Samora Moises Machel be conveyed a cordial salute.

During the talk, they evoked with great satisfaction the relations of friendship between Romanian and Mozembique, stressing that the positive evolution of these good relations was powerfully stimulated by the understandings reached during the Romanian-Mozembican summit meeting.

It was considered that broad possibilities were at hand for the further expansion of the collaboration between thetwo countries in the political, economic, technological, scientific, and cultural domains as well as of the cooperation on an international plane. They mentioned the fine prospects of the development of broad collaboration and cooperation in agriculture and other sectors of mutual interest. Emphasis was placed on the fact that collaboration served the attainment of the aspirations after progress and prosperity of the Romanian and Mozambican peoples.

The interview proceeded in a warm, friendly atmosphere.

Tesu Meets Agriculture Minister

AU291920 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1848 GMT 29 Oct 83

[Text] Bucharest AGERPRES 28/10/1983 -- Bucharest hosted talks between Ion Tesu, minister of agriculture and food industry of Romania, and Joao dos Santos Ferreira, minister of agriculture of Mozambique. The two ministers signed an aide-memoire concerning measures for implementation of the things agreed upon during the talks.

The Mozambican minister also had interviews with leading representatives of the Ministry of Foreign Trade and International Economic Cooperation, of the Ministry of Timber and Building Materials, and of the Department for Constructions Abroad.

GREECE'S KARAMANLIS TO VISIT IN NOV

AU291410 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1054 GMT 29 Oct 83

[Text] Bucharest, AGERPRES 29/10/1983 -- Upon the invitation of Nicolae Ceausescu, president of the Socialist Republic of Romania, Konstandinos Karamanlis, president of the Hellenic Republic, will pay an official visit to Romania in the first decade of November, 1983.

ROMANIA-SFRY ECONOMIC COMMISSION ENDS SESSION

AU292014 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1920 GMT 29 Oct 83

[Text] Belgrade AGERPRES 29/10/1983 -- The 14th session of the Joint Romanian-Yuglslav Commission of Economic and Technical-Scientific Collaboration concluded in Belgrade. The proceedings were held under the sign of the official visit of friendship Mika Spiljak, president of the Presidium of Yugoslavia, is to pay to Romania.

A survey was made of the stage in the implementation of the decisions adopted during the traditional interviews between the party and state leaders of Romania and Yugoslavia on the development of the bilateral economic and technical-scientific collaboration. Reference was made with satisfaction to the achievements scored so far. New measures and actions were also examined and covenanted for the further development of bilateral economic relations. Concrete modalities of work were agreed upon for the increase of goods exchanges till the end of this year and for their preparation on time and development next year. Special attention was paid to questions related to cooperation and specilization, that based on modern technologies in particular. Analysis was also made of the resources available to the two economies in machine building, electronics, electrical engineering, metallurgy, chemical and petrochemical industries, and in other domains, new guidelines being set for the development of economic and technical collaboration in energetics, raw materials and energy sources, in geological research, cars and gas exploitation, and in other branches.

New ways of action were indentified with a view to diversifying and intensifying technical-scientific and technological collaboration in domains of decisive importance for the two countries' economies and for a faster application into production of the results of research work. The further intensification was agreed upon of collaboration in transport as well as between the financial-banking institutions in the two countries.

The actions and measures convenanted were included in the protocol of the session which was signed by the co-chairmen of the commission -- Vasile Pungan, minister of foreign trade and international economic cooperation of Romania, and Milenko Bojanic, federal secretary for foreign trade of Yugoslavia. A joint working programme was adopted for the translation into fact of the actions agreed upon.

During the session, the chairman for Romania of the commission conducted talks with Branislav Ikonic, president of the Executive Council of Assembly of the Socialist Republic of Serbia, and with Zivan Marelj, president of the Executive Council of the Assembly of the Socialist Autonomous Republic of Vojvodina, on the development of goods exchanges and of mutual economic cooperation.

PROTOCOL SIGNED WITH BRAZILIAN COMMISSION

AU291918 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1842 GMT 29 Oct 83

[Text] Brasilia AGERPRES 29/10982 -- The works of the seventh session of the Romanian-Brazilian Governmental Economic Commission were held in Brasilia. The protocol signed on the the occasion by Ioan Avram, minister of the machine-building industry and Joao Clemente Baena Soares, secretary-general for foreign relations, stipulates concrete actions of increasing and diversifying the trade exchanges, as well as economic ventures in mining, metallurgy, machine-building, transport, agriculture, and other domains of mutual interest. The document also sets the directions of further increasing and diversifying the trade exchanges of mutual interest, the Romanian-Brazilian collaboration, in order to attain the economic objectives in the two countries and on third markets.

PUGWASH Symposium Opens in Bucharest 28 Oct

AU282042 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1923 GMT 28 Oct 83

[Excerpts] Bucharest AGERPRES 28/10/983 -- The 44th Pugwash international symposium started in Bucharest on October 28. This is the second reunion of this organization hosted by Romania. The meeting brings together Nobel Prize laureates, academicians, representatives of universities and scientific fora of numerous countries, of international organizations within the UN system. Attending are also men of science of Romania, members of the Romanian National Committee "Scientists and Peace", of the Pugwash movement, heads of central research institutes and higher schools.

In opening the proceedings, Academician Manea Manescu, vice-president of Romania's State Council, read out the message addressed to the symposium participants by President Nicolae Ceausescu, a message that was followed with interest and punctuated with loud applause.

The participants assessed highly the ideas comprised in the message, the exhortation addressed to the members of the organization, to all men of science and culture.

Taking the floor, Academician Ioan Ursu, first vice-chairman of the National Council for Science and Technology, reiterated the Romanian scientists' determination, which harmonizes with the aspirations of all people of good faith carrying on activity in science all over the world, to work so that the wonderful gains of human mind serve only man's welfare, dignity, and happiness, the definitive elimination of war, a lasting peace in the world.

Director General of Pugwash, Prof Martin Kaplan, expressed his satisfaction at the organization of the Pugwash symposium in Bucharest and pointed out in his address that like symposia focussed their attention on essential topics. We are preoccupied, he said, with the possibilites to achieve a denuclearized zone in the Balkans; Pugwash has supported for a long time the idea of the denuclearized zones, which is in keeping with the efforts to prevent a nuclear catastrophe, to achieve general and complete disarmament, our utlimate aim.

CEAUSESCU ADDRESSES NICOSIA CEREMONY

AU271312 Bucharest SCINTEIA in Romanian 26 Oct 83 p 26

[Speech by President Nicolae Ceausescu at the 25 October Nicosia Town Hall ceremony]

[Text] Mr President of the republic, Madam, Gentelmen and Friends: I want to express thanks for your words and for the award bestowed upon me. I view it as a symbol of the friendship between Romania and Cyprus.

I also want to take this opportunity to express warmest thanks to the people of Nicosia and of the other places we passed through on our arrival for the warmth with which they welcomed us. We view that as an expression of the good relations between the Romanian and Cypriot peoples and of their desire to further strengthen the bilateral friendship and cooperation.

Romania is resolutely in favor of a policy of peace and cooperation among all the countries, regardless of social system or size, and is in favor of settling all conflicts solely through negotiations. In this spirit, we supported and continue to support an agreement among the Cypriots, as well as the unity, independence, and integrity of Cyprus, which is in keeping with the desire of the Cypriots to live in peace and to lead a free, dignified, and prosperous life.

We hope -- here I want to repeat what I said at dinner last night -- that our visit to your country, our talks with President Kiprianou and with members of the Cypriot Government will open up new prospects for Romanian-Cypriot relations. I am convinced that opportunities exist for developing relations between the capital cities of Romania and Cyprus.

I want to wish you and the municipal council success in administrating Nicosia and in securing the best possible living and working conditions for all the inhabitants of your city. I want to convey to the people of Nicosia and to all the people of the Republic of Cyprus best wishes for their well-being, for unity, independence, peace, and prosperity.

ENACHE MEETS WITH FRENCH SOCIALIST LEADER JOSPIN

AU291921 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1838 GMT 29 Oct 83

[Text] Paris AGERPRES 28.1983 -- The RCP representative to the congress of the French Socialist Party, Petru Enache, alternate member of the Executive Political Committee, secretary of the CC of the RCP, met Lionel Jospin, first secretary of the FSP. A cordial message of salute and best wishes as well as wishes of prosperity to the friendly French people were conveyed on behalf of Nicolae Ceausescu, general secretary of the Romanian Communist Party.

Lionel Jospin requested that Nicolae Ceausescu be conveyed warm wishes of good health and personal happiness, as well as his friendly feelings, high esteem and appreciation. The FSP first secretary recalled with pleasure his visit in Romania in 1981, his talks with Nicolae Ceausescu that had a very important role in the development of the good relations between the Romanian Communist Party and the French Socialist Party.

During the talk, mutual interest was expressed in the further expansion of the cooperation between the two parties, considering it to serve the deepening and amplification of the relations between Romania and Frence politically, economically, technologically, scientifically and culturally, the cause of peace and understanding in Europe and the world over.

Meets French Communist Official

AU301849 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1742 GMT 30 Oct 83

[Text] Paris, AGERPRES 30/1983 -- The representative of the Romanian Communist Party to the congress of the French Socialist Party, Petru Enache, alternate member of the Executive Political Committee, secretary of the CC of the RCP, met with Paul Laurent, member of the Political Bureau of the French Communist Party, secretary of the Central Committee of that party.

Reference was made during the interview to the relations of friendship and solidarity between the Romanian Communist Party and the French Communist Party, and the joint wish was expressed to develop them in future, for the benefit of the two countries and peoples, of the cause of peace, security and collaboration all over the world.

RCP Message to Socialist Congress

AU282048 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1945 GMT 28 Oct 83

[Text] Paris AGERPRES 28/10/1983 -- In the address of salute to the participants in the congress of the French Socialist Party, the RCP representative, Petru Enache, alternate member of the Executive Political Committee, secretary of the CC of the RCP stressed with satisfaction the traditional relations of friendship which link the Romanian Communist Party and the French Socialist Party, relations based on the mutual esteem, confidence and understanding, on the observance of each party's right to work out its internal and external policies, strategy and tactics in keeping with the historic, national and social conditions in their own countries. Referring to the role of utmost importance played in the expansion of these relations by the fruitful meetings and talks between Nicolae Ceausescu and Francois Mitterrand and Lionel Jospin, the conviction is expressed in the address of salute that "the further development of the links between our parties -- both ruling parties -- are a particularly important factor in the expansion and diversification of the relationships between Romania and France in politics, economy, technics and science, in culture and other domains, which meets the interests of the two peoples, of the cause of peace and collaboration in Europe and throughout the world."

Romania's stance on current questions of the international life is reiterated and emphasis is placed on the particular role of the decisive actions and concerted efforts of popular masses nationwide and worldwide to prevent the deterioration of the international situation. Next, the address of salute reads: "At present it is of utmost importance to develop understanding and collaboration on the basis of equality and mutual respect between communist, socialist and social-democrat parties, other worker progressive and democratic forces, in the struggle for peace, democracy, national independence, security, collaboration and progress in Europe and throughout the world. Our parties and peoples do have the power to bar the way towards a thermonuclear catastrophe, to say a resolute no to the arms race, to impose disarmament and peace, to assert people's supreme right to existence, to life."

We express our confidence that the relations of friendship and collaboration between the Romanian Communist Party and the French Socialist Party, between the Romanian and French peoples will further develop to the benefit of the two countries, of the cause of peace and international collaboration, the address concludes.

FURTHER REACTIONS TO GRENADA INCIDENT REPORTED

BORBA Denounces 'Invasion'

AU281246 Belgrade BORBA in Serbo-Croatian 27 Oct 83 p 2

[Slobodan Pavlovic commentary: "Who Is Next?"]

[Text] Within the span of a week, three murders were committed in Grenada before the eyes of the entire world. First, Maurice Biship, revolutionary leader and president of that country, was shot and then the democracy and the independence and sovereignty of the Caribbean state, which has chosen socialism and nonalignment, were liquidated by an equally short procedure.

Brutally violating the basic norms of international behavior which cannot be justified in any way -- the Americans arbitrarily invaded Grenada's borders with paratroopers and marines symbolically supported by soldiers of the six east Caribbean countries, at whose invitation this intervention allegedly took place. According to reports from St George, the battle for Grenada is not finished, but its result can be sensed: first, liquidation of the resistance and then foreign occupation, which will last "until democracy and the constitutional and civil freedoms are restored and the holding of legal parliamentary elections is ensured." The guns will probably fall silent soon, but not so the struggle for Grenada that started in the UN Security Council yesterday. This is a struggle in which, in addition to the force and arrogance of a militarily superior power, some other arguments must taken into account, a struggle in which small Grenada is certainly not alone and left at the mercy of the most powerful force in Central America and the Caribbean.

It is known that the American delegate has the right to veto in the Security Council, and he will certainly use it in this dead-end debate, but this can only be a Pyrrhic victory in this unpleasant confrontation with the indignation of the world public, the enormous majority of which long ago and resolutely rejected the policy of the stick as a means of communication and of regulating international relations. Grenada, with its 345 square km, is only a small dot in the vast and stormy expanse of the Caribbean sea, but it is a dot which, under the force of circumstances, is assuming a very important place on the map of international crisis zones, throwing a shadow that dangerously and by far exceeds its modest geographical area.

The debate on the American invasion in the executive council of the world organization has been initiated by nonaligned Nicaragua, which knows better than anyone why it has done that with such urgency and what is expected from it. Managua has justly characterized the interventionists' invasion of Grenada as an "open violation of the principles of nonintervention and of renunciation of the use of force in the relations with other countries," a danger with which the Nicaraguan revolution, too, has lived for years. In these dramatic days when, in addition to what is taking place in Grenada, the already dangerous fires in Afghanistan, on the Iranian-Iraqi border, and in Beirut are again flaring up, this danger has become even greater following yesterday's decision of the Pentagon's chiefs to convene simultaneously with the Caribbean action an urgent extraordinary meeting of the so-called "Central American Defense Council" for the purpose, within the Guatemala-Honduras-El Salvador triangle, of torpedoing the Sandinist revolution and the achievements it has won so far.

Washington says that the reason for the invasion of Grenada was concern for the safety of some 1,000 American citizens on that island. The acceptance of such an explanation would represent a legalization of the right to an intervention with all of the accompanying consequences and dangers inevitably inherent in any such move.

POLITIKA on 'Obvious Mistake'

AU281511 Belgrade POLITIKA in Serbo-Croatian 27 Oct 83 p 2

[J. Gustincic commentary: "Obvious Mistake"]

[Text] Even today, Americans do not find it easy to accept when some of their sudden actions are not understood by their "special friend" Britain. Thus, if we wanted to guage the depth of the obvious mistake such as, to put it mildly, the invasion of tiny Grenada, which is dangerous to no one represents, then it would be enough to hear Ronald Reagan's chief ideological adviser, Margaret Thatcher. She has not only expressed surprise, but has informed the House of Commons that she had pointed out to Washington the risky nature of such a step.

In addition to being independent and nonaligned, Grenada is also a member of the Commonwealth. The attack on it puts one of the European U.S. allies in an extremely uncomfortable position.

Why was this done at all, and at this particular time? Was it really done because of the crisis in Grenada itself after the murder of its leader? If the neighboring countries and especially the big powers threw themselves upon every country in crisis, where would we be?

Let us glance for a moment or two at the position of the United States at this time. Relations in Central America are still awaiting some kind of solution. Thus, even from the American viewpoint, matters there are at a standstill. What is happening in Lebanon cannot but provoke stormy reactions among the American public. This public is less willing than ever to accept such human sacrifices without the knowledge of clear goals. It seems as enough the highest government leadership secretly wished to open a valve for diverting attention at least for a moment. It seems as though a small success was wanted in the confused situation and on the very threshold of the election year when everything seems to be in a state of stagnation in the foreign policy sphere. It seems as though there was a desire to demonstrate that, at least on a small island, the great dream has come true, that no one can "push" the Americans "here and there" and that, of course, so-called communism will no longer be allowed to spread into the Western Hemisphere.

If all this were wanted, the result would be comical, were it not for the fact that it is tragic. The public will not become oblivious of Lebanon because of Grenada. The American public, too, is capable of simultaneously thinking about two topics. There will be great discomfort among U.S. allies even though Tokyo, addition to expressing its regret, has also expressed understanding (because of the threat to the lives of American citizens).

In the Caribbean, reservations toward the nearby big power will become deeper. In the largest areas of the world, America will be condemed. And finally -- and this is not the last thing -- as L "UNITA has written, "small Grenada has the same right to its sovereignty and independence as other larger countries, such as Afghanistan."

The Italian newspaper has called attention to an ironic consequence of the invasion. By its action the U.S. Government has gambled away one of the known arguments in its disputes with Moscow, namely that the invasion of Afghanistan is an act that cannot but rouse indignation. If we peer below the surface of the American explanations for the landing in the Caribbean, we come face to face with the stubborn conviction that what is involved is "their own sphere" and that in "its own sphere" a big power has no other choice but to act in a way that ensures the safety of its interest.

It is unfortunately possible to sense a paranoia in this. Even if Grenada did build an airfield or two on which Cuba and Soviet planes would land, this could hardly represent a threat to the American colossus. But even if matters turned out to be unpleasant for America, this is irrelevant if we want to uphold the principles of independence and equality. Big powers are big and therefore they should have the strength to be able to live with some unpleasantness here and there and to strive patiently to build their relations with all and without resorting to the use of force or pressures.

We can only imagine the price now being paid by the people of Grenada. The price the Washington Administration might yet have to pay, might turn out to be different from what had been expected. It is not too late to end this episode without suffering incalculably deep consequences. However, what is needed for this is a greater measure of statesmanship.

TANJUG Reports Reagan Remarks

LD281717 Belgrade TANJUG in English 0903 GMT 28 Oct 83

[Text] Washington, October 28 (TANJUG) -- In his television speech to the nation last night (Thursday), President Reagan tried to convince his fellow-citizens that U.S. Marines must remain in Lebanon despite all the risks such a step implies, and that the invasion of Grenada was necessary because both were in accordance with, as he put it, the vital interests of the United States.

Reagan said that the explosion in Lebanon and the invasion in Grenada were linked and thereby brought both problems to the level of bloc rivalry, claiming that the Soviet Union was behind both.

He said that the events in Lebanon and Grenada were closely linked, adding that if the U.S. left the Middle East, the other side would get in there, just like Cuba would have done in Grenada if the invasion was not carried out.

LIBYAN ARMY CHIEF ARRIVES, BEGINS TALKS

LD282041 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1747 GMT 28 Oct 83

[Text] Belgrade, 28 Oct (TANJUG) -- Brigadier [as received] Abu Bakr Yunis Jabir, member of the Revolutionary Council and commander in chief of the Armed Forces of the Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriyah, arrived this afternoon with a military delegation of his country's Armed Forces on an official and friendly visit to our country and its Armed Forces. At Batajnica Airport, the high guest and members of the delegation from the friendly and nonaligned country were welcomed by Admiral Branko Mamula, federal secretary for national defense, and by other high leaders of the Yugoslav People's Army.

In the afternoon, Brig Jabir and the delegation visited the Federal Secretariat for National Defense where he had talks with his host, Adm Branko Mamula, and his associates on further development of military-economic cooperation between the armed forces of the two countries.

On the Yugoslav side, the talks were attended by Colonel General Veljko Kadijevic, assistant federal secretary for national defense, and other associates of the Federal Secretary for National Defense.

The talks were also attended by Da'ud Kilani, secretary of the People's Bureau of the Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriyah in Yugoslavia.

VIDIC, STOJCEVSKI MEET IRAQI TU HEAD AL-DULAYMI

LD292337 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1328 GMT 29 Oct 83

[Text] Belgrade, 29 Oct (TANJUG) -- Dobrivoje Vidic, member of the LCY Central Committee Presidium, held talks today with Chairman of the General Federation of Trade Unions and member of the Workers' Central Bureau of the Iraqi Ba'th Party Ahmed Ulhi al-Dulaymi [spelling as received] who is leading a delegation of Iraqi trade unionists, guests of the delegation of Iraqi trade unionists, guests of the Council of the Yugoslav Trade Union Confederation.

They discussed topical questions of the internal development and international problems and activities of the two nonaligned countries. The talks emphasized the readiness on both sides for the further successful development of relations between the LCY and Ba'th Party, and between other sociopolitical organizations in the two countries.

Taking part in the talks were Stojan Stojcevski, president of the Council fo the Yugoslav Trade Union Confederation, Mamduh 'abd al-Hamid, Iraqi ambassador to the SFRY, and Borislav Milosevic, executive secretary of the LCY Central Committee Presidium.

SPILJAK RECEIVES NEW ENVOY TO LEBANON PAJIC

LD292250 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1323 GMT 26 Oct 83

[Text] Belgrade, 26 Oct (TANJUG) -- Mika Spiljak, president of the SFRY Presidency, received today the newly appointed ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the SFRY to the Republic of Lebanon, Dragoslav Pajic, before his departure to take up his post.

SPILJAK RECEIVES NEW MALAYSIAN AMBASSADOR

LD280926 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1306 GMT 27 Oct 83

[Text] Belgrade, 27 Oct (TANJUG) -- Mika Spiljak, president of the SFRY Presidency, today received the newly appointed ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of Malaysia to the SFRY, Zaibedah Ibn Haji Ahmad [spelling as received], who presented his credentials. President Spiljak then had a friendly conversation with Mr Zaibedah, attended also by Lazar Mojsov, federal secretary for foreign affairs; Muhamed Berberovic, general secretary of the SFRY Presidency; and others.

GREEK CP STUDY GROUP VISITING BELGRADE

LD290612 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1647 GMT 28 Oct 83

[Text] Belgrade, Oct 28 (TANJUG) -- The readiness to develop cooperation between the Greek Communist Party (KKES) and the LCY, and thus contribute to developing good-neighbour relations between the two countries was stressed during the talks today (Friday) between members of a Greek Communist Party study delegation and their Yugoslav hosts. The guests were separately received today by LCY Presidency member Veljko Milatovic, and LCY Central Committee member and Presidency member of the Yugoslav Socialist Alliance Marjan Rozic. The Greek Communist Party delegation is getting acquainted with the socialist self-management system in Yugoslavia. The delegation is headed by KKES Central Committee member and head of the party press department Dimitris Andrulakis.

ASSEMBLY PRESIDENT DISCUSSES VISIT TO DENMARK

LD290020 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1707 GMT 28 Oct 83

[Text] Belgrade, October 28 (TANJUG) -- Yugoslavia and Denmark have expressed their concern over the straining of international relations, and particularly of relations between the two blocs, Vojo Srzentic, president of the Assembly of Yugoslavia, said on his return to Belgrade from Copenhagen, while commenting on the talks he had with his hosts.

While in Denmark, he voiced Yugoslavia's concern over the deployment of nuclear missiles in Europe that can be reflected on a further worsening of relations between the two big powers' Srzentic said here today (Friday). He recalled of Yugoslavia's well-known stand on the need of universal disarmament, concerning both nuclear and conventional weapons.

"The Danes, too, voiced their concern over the deployment of nuclear missiles in Europe," Srzentic added. This is why negotiations on this question should continue so as to pave the way to disarmament and, in between, missiles should not be deployed, the president of the Assembly of Yugoslavia said.

Srzentic made a positive evaluation of Yugoslav-Danish relations and pointed to Denmark's feeling interest in enlarging them, particularly in the economic field. He made mention of possible cooperation between Yugoslavia and Denmark in agriculture, electric power industry, etc. The president of the Assembly of Yugoslavia drew attention to possibilities for exporting Yugoslav-made consumer goods to Denmark.

MAMULA SEES OFF GUINEAN COUNTERPART GEN DIANE

LD290618 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1638 GMT 28 Oct 83

[Text] Belgrade, October 28 (TANJUG) -- General Lansane Diane, Guinean minister of the People's Army and member of the Democratic Party of Guinea Political Bureau, left Yugoslavia today (Friday).

The Yugoslav federal secretary for national defence, Admiral Branko Mamula, was at Belgrade airport to bid farewell to the visitor from non-aligned Guinea.

COMMENTATOR NOTES DISCONTENT OVER PRICE INCREASES

LD291633 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 0605 GMT 29 Oct 83

[Vladimir Resetar commentary: "Prices and Responsibility"]

[Excerpts] Belgrade 29 Oct (TANJUG) -- The price increases are no longer a surprise, but a few days ago, at the meeting of the committee of the chamber of the republics and provinces for market and prices in the SFRY Assembly, the delegates received with disbelief and discontent the information that the prices of some food products increased by anything up to 432 percent. This was done legally and in agreement with the competent communities for prices. It is not known what arguments were used in this connection but the report by the Federal market inspectorate and the conclusions of this committee and of the Federal Executive Council show that the communities for prices have not consistently and adequately applied the provisions and criteria laid down for the approval of prices.

It is estimated that after "defreezing" the prices in July this year, 25 percent of all price increases were illegal. In view of such work by the communities for prices, it is likely that this percentage is even higher. The report by the market inspectorate indicates that the price increases were more moderate than the ones which bear the signature of the communities for prices. Nevertheless, as established so far, the sum acquired in this way exceeds three billion dinars.

The October figures have not yet been released but pleasant surprises cannot be expected. Objectively speaking, nothing essential has yet been undertaken in this respect and the discussion at the meeting of this committee centred on the question of whether we have any possibility at all of stopping the negative trends in the prices. This question is based on the fact that the price of fruit and vegetable preserves increased by 314 percent, tea by 250 percent, some cosmetics by 280 percent, and many vital articles by anything up to 100 percent and over. One may understand the desire to increase income with less work. However, one certainly cannot understand the tolerant attitude toward such behavior in a situation in which increased production represents the key without which it is impossible to open the door to stabilization.

'INTENSIFIED' ACTIVITY AGAINST ENEMIES URGED

AU271713 Belgrade POLITIKA in Serbo-Croatian 25 Oct 83 p 5

[D. Ivanovic report]

[Text] Speaking yesterday at the session of the Committee for Internal Affairs of the SFRY Assembly Federal Chamber Mirko Bunevski, deputy federal secretary for internal affairs, said that the security situation in the country is favorable but, at the same time, also increasingly sensitive because of present economic conditions. This sensitive situation is prompted by the declining living standard of the working people, and by the public's obvious impression that the measures taken by the responsible parties have failed to produce positive effects. Bunevski further pointed out that the security services are capable of fulfilling their tasks, but the mobilization of all social subjective factors is still not up to the level of gravity of the present situtation. One of the elements characterizing the security situation is the intensified activity of foreign intelligence services. Bunevski said that these services are on a "great offensive."

Two phenomena this year have been particularly interesting in relation to our security situation. The first concerns the situation in Kosovo in which foreign intelligence services, too, have taken an interest. In Bunevski's estimate, it is true that the situation in that province has improved somewhat, because there have been no major excesses. In the last 9 months, 7 illegal groups totaling 130 people were arrested in Kosovo and Macedonia. During the past year, 1,300 hostile slogans and 700 pamphlets were discovered, marking a decrease of 50 percent compared to the preceding year. Among the 460 individuals responsible for these slogans, there were 360 new individuals involved in this connection for the first time -- which indicates that this activity is also being revived with new generations.

Events at Rankovic's Funeral

The pressures to induce Serbs and Montenegris to emigrate continue in more subtle forms. In 6 months this year, 2,600 persons of Serbian, and Montenegrin nationality emigrated from Kosovo and only a relatively small number of them returned. This fact illustrates the possibility that the irredentists may fuffill their goal of an "ethnically pure Kosovo" even without any drastic actions. The Albanian intelligence service is very active, particularly among our workers abroad.

The second phenomenon is represented by events at the funeral of Aleksandar Rankovic, which, in Bunevski's estimate, was attended by about 100,000 people. The cries, chanting, and shouts heard at that funeral essentially amounted to a demonstration against the League of Communists as well as a demonstration connected with the situation in which we currently find ourselves. People of various colors and attitudes assembled at the funeral: the opponents of the fourth plenum [1 July 1966], that is, those to whom Frankovic was a symbol of a strong hand; Serbian nationalists, and also many curious people.

Bunevski said that, now, most dangerous is the bureaucratic-dogmatic-centralist trend, which, in view of the country's difficulties, has the chance to gain ground among some people. The deputy federal secretary added that the anarcho-liberals are linking with one another, and that they share the common platform of undermining the federal system and self-management and introducing a multipary system. This activity is mainly limited to intellectuals, and is not accepted by the workers class.

Regarding the activities of hostile emigres, it is the Croatian and Albanian emigres who are the most extremist in their activities. They have explosives and arms at their disposal, and they try to threaten the country's security. However, the internal affairs organs are monitoring and successfully suppressing their activities. The data cited by Bunevski about a significant increase in the number of economic and traditional crimes also deserve attention. In 6 months this year, the number of economic crimes increased by 28.7 percent compared to the same period last year. This year, the number of fires increased by 90 percent and damages caused by fires increased by 300 percent. Carelessness -- that is, lack of organized preventive services, is the main reason for these fires.

In reply to the question by a delegate regarding why the communal organs -- and not just the basic organizations of associated labor -- are not made responsible for these fires, Bunevski said taht this is not a simple matter. The communes adopt the plans for protection against fires and the internal affairs organs are responsible for inspections in this connection. But even when shortcomings are discovered, it is difficult to carry out the pertinent decisions becasue "telephone calls and urgent requests" from communes come into play. Answering a question on if the Djurekovic case is finished, how much damage has been done by this case, and what is the reaction abroad to his murder, the deputy federal secretary said that only the Zagreb investigating judge can release information on the Djurekovic case. But regarding reaction to his murder, Bunevski noted that there are foreign "newspapers with a patent" which ascribe the responsibility in this connection to our organs whenever any of these emigres is killed in the street. However, there are many groups among the emigres, and frictions and mutual settlements of accounts are dominant in their relations. Djurekovic, too, was not well received by all of them.

About Reliability of Appraisals of the Real Situation

Delegate Rajko Jecmenica, in his statement, proceeded from the fact that the enemies have increased their activity because the internal situation is deteriorating. Because all enemies are becoming active and the people's discontent is also obvious, he particularly stressed the importance and role of the subjective forces. True, we have no social shocks now but this does not mean that there will be none in the future. One piece of information is interesting: In 6 months this year, the number of the work stoppages in labor collectives increased by 100 percent. It is necessary to see what the role of the enemies is in all this, Jecmenica said. But Jecmenica also raised the question of whether "our appraisals are sufficient to perceive the real situation." The appraisals of the security situation frequently are not identical. For instance, it is impossible to say that the situation in Kosovo is satisfactory while, at the same time, emigration is continuing.

As they held no exhaustive debate at their session yesterday, the delegates of the committee did not adopt any kind of abitious conclusions on the security situation. Adopting the report submitted at its session, the committee concluded that the internal affairs organs are achieving clear results in suppressing the internal and external enemies and that they should intensify their activity in this respect. Naturally, what is of decisive importance in this connection is to ensure that all subjective factors of the society become engaged in this task.

Following a certain discussion on these conclusions during which different views were also expressed, the committee refrained from making an appraisal on whether the security situation in the country is favorable or not. It is evident that all the necessary elements for such an appraisal still do not exist. Many things in this respect will become clearer when the committee holds a more thorough discussion on this topic in the near future, as was also decided at the session.

BILIC SPEECH NOTES DANGERS OF DEVIATION

LD310443 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1207 GMT 31 Oct 83

[Summary] Split, 30 Oct (TANJUG) -- Speaking at a large rally in Split to mark the 40th anniversary of the formation of the VIII Corps of the National Liberation Army, Jure Bilic, member of the LCY Central Committee Presidium, recalled the great results achieved in the country's development in the past 10 years. He also noted weaknesses and difficulties and the question of responsibility. "Speaking about various deviations in our society, Jure Bilic emphasized that although in social relations our society is one of the most progressive, many things have remained unchanged since Comrade Tito's warning of 1962 and some have even become worse, which is why the last session of the LCY Central Committee called on Communists, the working class and all working people of our country to wage a decisive struggle against all deviations. All the difficulties we are encountering, which are being felt by all our people, must also be felt by every member of the LCY and the leadership, without privilege. Those not ready to behave in an honest and worthy manner should leave our ranks or be expelled, because this is required of us by the LCY Central Committee, our conscience, and our moral strength.

"Speaking about the unity in the LC, Jure Bilic emphasized that there are differing criteria and attitudes toward different ideological and political phenomena in the republics and provinces, but the LCY Central Committee expects everyone to follow the same course of the LCY and behave in a united manner, be it within the leadership or in the society as a whole. This also applies to the media, which is very significant in our society. The communists in the media and the leadership in the republics and provinces have a duty to put a stop to reciprocal bickering. If we fail to prevent this, the situation will weaken our unity and strengthen nationalistic forces and the liberalism that preaches a false democracy with the intention of creating confusion, unrest and the demoralization of our society. Anarcho-liberalism opens the door to change in the system of self-management, toward state socialism and strong-arm policies, and this in itself threatens our freedom and independence and we should therefore make a firm break with it. In this context, Jure Bilic mentioned the discussions on historical themes advocating a revision of the course of the revolution, changing the system of socialist self-management, the federal system, and non-aligned policies. Attacks on Comrade Tito himself and on other revolutionaries are increasing and there is not enough resistance to this. The LC must be critical of our weaknesses, but must be a bearer not only of criticism but also of creativity and enrichment of our theory and practice, so that we may not become victims of dogma. In this way we can best counter and reduce the latitude of counterrevolutionary forces intending to undermine our path."

In conclusion, Bilic reiterated the need for the LCY, the working class and all progressive forces in the country, regardless of their national, religious and other differences, to resolutely follow the path we have chosen -- the only guarantee for freedom and happiness.

KOSOVO ASSEMBLY DISCUSSES ECONOMY, EMIGRATION

LD280550 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1254 GMT 27 Oct 83

[Excerpts] Pristina, 27 Oct (TANJUG) -- All three chambers of the Kosovo Assembly held their sessions today. The delegates' attention particularly centered on two "hot" topics concerning the present situation in this province that were included in the extensive agenda "economic problems and the emigration of Serbs and Montenegrins." The delegates first heard the report on the economic situation submitted by Hasan Berisa, member of the provincial executive council. Berisa stated that the plan was not being implemented. There are several examples of this but one is certainly most basic: By September, industry in Kosovo registered a growth of 0.6 percent as compared with the same period last year and considering that its physical volume last year was 3.2 percent lower than planned, this year's result is quite clear. Of 31 branches, only 15 achieved positive production growth. Apart from understandable and really objective difficulties in business operations, Berisa emphasized internal shortcomings: Insufficient use of capacity, poor organization of work, high absenteeism, indiscipline and irresponsibility on the part of the leading cadres in associated labor which reduced the chances for greater production and income. The very fact that employment increased and productivity fell shows that all the potential is not sufficiently employed, although there are collectives that show a very good success in these difficult conditions.

The second acute problem -- the emigration of Serbs and Montenegrins as well as Croats -- still persists. According to the data for March-June 1983 contained in the material and the introductory report by Refik Agaj, member of the executive council and chairman of the provincial commission for the prevention of emigration, this process is slowing down, however. Nevertheless, the delegates were unhappy with the fact that in spite of clear assembly conclusions, the analyses and reports were late and that there were no data for the last 4 months when emigration was especially intensive. Even so, the March-June figures were very striking. During this period, 950 Serbs and Montenegrins left Kosovo. They included 94 families with 308 members and 48 people of Croat nationality. In this 4-month period, 229 members of these nationalities returned to Kosovo either individually or with families.

We have been informed, Agaj said, that in the municipalities it is common knowledge who is preparing to emigrate (they are buying building sites, building houses, educating children outside the province) and yet they are being discussed in a timid and vague manner. This is perhaps because they also include some in responsible posts and in authority and nothing is said about them openly.

The discussion on this problem in the assembly chambers, however, was not very extensive. Dusica Zoric observed, for instance, that the actions taken to check emigration were not producing results since this process continued in an intensive manner. She said that the citizens demanded energetic action by the security organs to uproot the drastic forms of pressure -- rape, attacks on people and property, threats and blackmail. The latest example of disturbance, she said, was the recent attack by a group of pupils of Albanian nationality on the pupils of Serbian nationality in a primary school at Gnjilane to which the teachers did not react in good time and energetically. This shows that opportunism still exists among them and that irredentist concciousness exists among the young. Bahtir Citaku and Feride Hiseni stressed the need to develop firms links of fellowship and to remove the climate of mistrust and insecurity.

MONTENEGRO ASSEMBLY VIEWS ECONOMIC DIFFICULTIES

LD281106 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1856 GMT 27 Oct 83

[Excerpts] Titograd, 27 Oct (TANJUG) -- The implementation of the current medium-term social plan for Montenegro was carried out in considerably more complex conditions than those expected when the plan was adopted. This has caused the stagnation of the entire economic activity in the republic and an intensification of some problems, which will make the development in the forthcoming period considerably more difficult. Noting this, the delegates of all three chambers of the Montenegro Assembly assessed at their joint session today that this situation demanded a reexamination of the directions, priorities and dynamics of development until the end of the present medium-term planning period in order to carry out more realistic tasks and priorities of development in the remaining 2 YEARS.

The stagnation of production, disrupted market relations and inflation, it was said at today's session, caused a weakening of the qualitative factors of economic operations, a pronounced fall in the standard of living and increased unemployment, which in turn unfavorably affects the entire economic activity and production. In the past 2 years, the social production of Montenegro annually fell by 0.8 percent -- something that has not happened in the last 20 years.

The stagnation in production and slow adaptation of the organizations of associated labor to the demands of the world market were unfavorably reflected in foreign trade, which is marked by falling exports, especially in areas with convertible foreign exchange, and drastic cuts in imports, which very badly affects production.

MAMULA CHAIRS MILITARY COUNCIL SESSION

LD280002 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1501 GMT 27 Oct 83

[Text] Belgrade, 27 Oct (TANJUG) -- A session of the Military Council was held in Belgrade today, presided over by Federal Secretary for National Defense Admiral Branko Mamula. Special attention at the meeting was devoted to an analysis of the results achieved in the long-term economic stabilization program in the Yugoslav People's Army.

The draft for a uniform system of training in all-people's defense and social self-protection, including combat training in the armed forces, was also examined at the session. In connection with this question the members of the Military Council were also informed about the situation in military schools.

The council also discussed the expansion of the system of personal incomes for civilians in the service of the Yugoslav People's Army.